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CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THEM TO THE DRUG-TRADE.

MANY of the best advertisers in the drug-trade have endorsed our view that it is more effective as well as cheaper to distribute circulars and price-lists stitched up in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST than sending them singly by post. We make such insets in the C. & D. notable by the fact that we only receive them twice a year for distribution, and we ensure that they get into the hands of the right people. We would advise those who think of having an inset in our Summer number (July 27, 1901) to write to our Publisher for particulars. He will also give assistance in designing or arranging insets.

A New Book.

WE have reprinted our DIARY monograph, "Opening a Pharmacy" in book form, uniform as to binding with the "Art of Dispensing." The price is 1s. net, or 1s. 1d. post free. It is a most useful book for those who contemplate starting in business as chemists and druggists.

Summary.

HOMOCEA (LIMITED) want 10,000*l.* to extend advertising (p. 965).

A PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION for our readers is announced on p. 955.

WHAT is your window worth? Between 10*s.* and \$10 per day, "X-rayser" thinks (p. 957).

WE give portraits of new pharmaceutical examiners in South Australia and Victoria (p. 947).

MOTOR-CARS should bring chemists some business. Its nature is indicated in an article on p. 960.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE's scheme for helping university education in Scotland is outlined on p. 944.

THE COUNCIL of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland had little business to do last week (p. 956).

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE is good for chemists' assistants. "X-rayser" deals with the matter on p. 957.

WEST OF SCOTLAND DOCTORS once more tried to get at the General Medical Council, but were repulsed (p. 953).

PARTICULARS of the arrangements for the Society of Chemical Industry's annual meeting at Glasgow are given on p. 967.

THE CUSTOMS REGULATIONS as to the exportation of tinctures and perfumes in bond have been slightly amended (p. 973).

LIQUID PUTZ may be of such composition as to come under the Petroleum Acts. A legal case about it is reported on p. 963.

SMALL SHOPKEEPERS, not being chemists or druggists, require a patent-medicine licence to sell menthol-cones and vaseline (p. 960).

SHOULD company-legislation in regard to dentistry, medicine, and pharmacy be taken together? This is the topic of a note on p. 958.

THE CAMBERWELL COUNCIL decline to endorse the views of adulteration proceedings placed before them by local chemists (p. 942).

WHAT IS SUGAR? This question has been answered by the Sheriff at Edinburgh in a Sale of Food and Drugs Acts case (p. 963).

THE PRIVY COUNCIL has appointed a committee to consider the amendment of the Poisons Schedule. The names of the members are given on p. 960.

A REDUCTION IN BORAX is the principal feature of the markets this week. Jamaica ginger was considerably lower in auction. Tartaric acid is easier (p. 973).

THE WARRANTY under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is the subject of an important interpretation by Mr. Justice Bigham, and Mr. Justice Ridley (p. 963).

MR. HERBERT KNAPMAN, son of the librarian of the Pharmaceutical Society, is second wrangler. Some particulars of his scholastic career are given on p. 967.

TRADE LAW this week contains a note of a High Court decision as to weighing, which is worth attention; also a decision in regard to repairs under lease (p. 962).

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA REPORT, and the income and expenditure in respect to the B.P. in 1900, are included in our General Medical Council report (p. 952).

THIS WEEK appears to have brought, with the chilly wind now blowing, the end of the "Winter Session." We report meetings of chemists at Blackburn, Cardiff, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews (p. 967).

NATAL and Uganda aloes have been chemically investigated by Professor Tschirisch and Mr. Klaveness. Their results are given on p. 959. Uganda aloes is proved to be identical chemically with Cape aloes.

THE DISPUTE between the General Medical Council and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons absorbed part of four days of the Council's session, and hundred of pounds of talk without definite result (p. 950).

PROFESSOR BLEICHER, Director of the Nancy College of Pharmacy, has been assassinated by M. Four, a cutting pharmacist, who committed suicide immediately after. Full particulars are given under French News (p. 945).

OXOXYLIN was one of the subjects of Chemical Society papers at last week's meeting, Messrs. Naylor and Dyer communicating it. A new method of making ethylene, further information about the decomposition of chlorates, and a speculation by Professor Ransay on hydroborons were also dealt with (p. 949).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A man named Ford was on June 5 remanded at Widnes on a charge of stealing 12s. from the till at the shop of Mr. H. Richards, druggist, 32 Mersey Road, Widnes.

The Newport-on-Usk Guardians have increased the salary of Mr. D. Owen Owen, dispenser, to 120/- per annum "in consequence of the efficient discharge of his duties."

A meeting of the committee of the Exeter Dispensary appointed to select a dispenser was held on June 8, but, owing to their being no quorum, the meeting was adjourned.

At Bow Street on June 5, Charles Castillo, *alias* Lieven, was remanded on a charge of stealing, amongst other things a quantity of chemical carbon valued at 500/- from a man named Sechaud.

At a meeting of the Nottingham Section of the Society of Chemical Industry in the University College, Nottingham, a paper on "The Constitution of Glass," by Mr. W. Jackson, A.R.C.S., and Mr. Edmund Rich, B.Sc. was read.

At a sale of shares at Lincoln on June 7, twenty 1/- 6-per-cent. preference shares (fully paid) in Boots (Limited), cash chemists (Eastern), realised 27s. each, and two 1/- fully-paid ordinary shares in the same company, 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* each.

On June 10, John W. S. Freshney, chemist and druggist, Victoria Street, Grimsby, was fined 22*s.* 6*d.*, including costs, for selling laudanum, which the analysis of Mr. Jas. Baynes, the Hull City Analyst, showed was deficient in alcohol to the extent of 33 per cent.

Frederick Stevens, an office-boy in the employ of Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood (Limited), tar-distillers and chemical-manufacturers, was bound over at the West Ham Police Court on June 6 for attempting to obtain 7*l.* 10*s.* from the London and Provincial Bank by means of a forged cheque.

At the inquest held on Dr. Thomas Bond, the well-known police-surgeon, who committed suicide last week by jumping from a window, 45 feet from the ground, it was stated that he was suffering from an internal ailment for which he took morphia. The morphia had had an influence on the brain, and induced temporary insanity.

Mr. John Cossey, chemist and druggist, St. John's Maddermarket, Norwich, is to supply trusses to the St. Faith's (Norwich) Workhouse for the next six months, and the tender of Mr. T. W. Garland, chemist and druggist, for Calveri's soaps, brimstone, linseed-meal, and paraffin oil to the Cannock workhouse has been accepted.

At Burntwood Asylum, Staffordshire, on June 7, an inquest was opened on the bodies of three female patients, who a few days before were given sleeping-draughts. Two were afterwards found dead in bed and another in a deep sleep, which ended in death despite medical attention. Dr. Spence expressed the regret of the medical staff at the occurrence and the inquest was adjourned.

South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies.

The sixth annual Congress was concluded at Haslemere on June 8. The presidential address was delivered on June 6 by Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., who dealt with batrachia. On the following day papers were contributed by the Hon. Rollo Russell, F.R.M.S., Professor G. E. Howes, F.R.S., Miss E. Sargent (Reigate), Miss A. M. Buckton, and Professor A. D. Hall, principal of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye. At the close of the afternoon sitting the delegates rambled to the top of Hindhead and the Punch Bowl under the guidance of Mr. Rollo Russell and the Rev. Alfred Kluht. In the evening there was a reception at Haslemere by Sir Frederick Pollock, President of the Haslemere Natural History Society, and short papers were read by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S., Mr. G. F. Chambers, F.R.A.S., and Mr. Oswald H. Latter, of Charterhouse. On the last day of the Conference a delegates'

meeting was held, followed by a general meeting, at which a paper was contributed by Mr. S. T. Dunn, of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew.

Pharmacology at Cambridge University.

Dr. J. B. Bradbury, Downing Professor of Medicine, in his annual report to the members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, states that specimens of the new drugs included in the British Pharmacopeia of 1898 have been added to the Museum; and Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., of London, have presented two small cases containing the principal alkaloids and glycosides in ordinary use, as well as a hypodermic tabloids case. The laboratory is in great need of more apparatus for pharmacological research, and it is especially desirable that some form of motor for turning and shifting should be added. The sum allowed for the maintenance of the laboratory does little more than suffice for the wages of the boy, for paying the woman for cleaning, and the rent of the rooms, which are hired from the College. Dr. Bradbury would be glad if the yearly grant could be increased.

Camberwell and the Chemists.

At the meeting of the Camberwell Borough Council on Wednesday night, the Mayor (Mr. Matthew Wallace, J.P.) in the chair, a report was received from the Public Health Committee in the following terms:—

A deputation from the Chemists' Defence Association has waited upon your Committee with regard to the recent prosecutions which have taken place with respect to the sale of magnesia ponderosa. At a meeting of the Association the following resolution was passed, and the object of the deputation was to lay such resolution before your Committee:—"That in the opinion of this meeting of chemists in business in the Borough of Camberwell the Borough Council were ill advised in instituting the recent proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act in relation to magnesia, and that the Borough Council be respectfully urged to direct that in future the selection of articles to be sampled shall be left to the Medical Officer of Health, also that the Health Committee of the Council be asked to receive a deputation in order that the opinion of this meeting may be laid before them."

The Committee has carefully considered the views submitted by the deputation, and has passed the following resolution:—"That this Committee, having heard the views of the deputation upon the subject of magnesia ponderosa, wishes to place on record its confidence in Dr. Stevens, the Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. W. E. Groom, the Food and Drugs Inspector."

Councillor Goddard Clarke reminded the Council that the Magistrate, in dealing with the cases, described the offence as being as technical as could be. There was no intention to defraud, and the public were in no way prejudiced. No earthly purpose could be served by such prosecutions, which were very petty, and not to the credit of the borough. He moved that the Council proceed to the next business. Councillor Hardy, in seconding this proposition, said it seemed to him that it would be far better if their officials applied their intellects to something more serious than matters of this kind. Councillor Phillips looked upon this as an attack upon their officers. If the Council wanted their officers to do good work they must let them see that the Council supported them. To accept the resolution proposed by Mr. Goddard Clarke would be to cast a slur upon them. Councillor George held that both with regard to food and drugs the public were entitled to have what they asked for. Councillor Dr. Smith asserted that the article supplied by the chemists in the place of magnesia ponderosa was in no sense detrimental to the buyer. While he was on the Committee he would always raise his voice against such prosecutions. Upon a vote, Mr. Goddard Clarke's motion was negatived, and the Committee's report adopted.

Birmingham Notes.

Miss Binfield vacates her post of second dispenser at the Women's Hospital, Steelhouse Lane by her marriage, which took place at the pretty church of Yardley Wood on June 4.

Messrs. Boots are making a try to compete with Bovril by marketing a preparation of their own, which is well displayed in huge quantities in their window. It is put up in much the same style as its prototype.

There is a great dearth of *locum tenens* in the Midlands just now, and several medicos and pharmacists have relegated the dispensary to ladies. A local pharmaceutical teacher has had a dozen applications during the past month,

In this city, as well as in Edinburgh, a local firm of chemists have had a six-weeks' bargain sale, including such lines as Parrish's syrup, cascara tablets, and Blaud's pills (three gross 8*2*/*d.*!). It is not stated whether these are "remnants" or "shop-soiled!"

For young men in pharmacy studiously inclined, attention is directed to the excellent scholarships in chemistry (some of the value of 9*6*!.), offered shortly by the Senate of Birmingham University for competition. These were recently founded by an Australian gentleman named Bowen, who hailed from that city, and particulars may be obtained from Mr. Morley, the Secretary and Registrar.

An inquest was held at Birmingham on Monday on the body of Wm. John Boon, aged 19, who was employed as a machinist at the Alum Rock Road works of Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited). The deceased was engaged looking after a cotton-lapping machine, and was struck on the head by the ends of a machine-band which had broken. He died almost immediately. Mr. S. H. Kynvett, H.M. Inspector of Factories, who attended, said no such case had come to his knowledge before. It was unusual to provide protection for overhead-beltting, but some kind of safeguard might be attempted.

Mr. Peck, of the General Hospital, called a meeting of local dispensers at the Grand Hotel on June 5 with a view of forming a union. There were about a dozen present, including two ladies, and a committee was appointed to proceed further in the matter. A very great difficulty in such a matter is the ever-changing nature of the dispenser's location, and the popular feeling appeared to be that amalgamation of local unions with a central head would meet with a favourable reception. The committee is to formulate a scheme for the formation of an association to be submitted to a general meeting to be called at a later date. Mr. Fred Foster, 514 Coventry Road, is secretary of the movement, and dispensers interested are requested to communicate with him. [We presume the Public and Poor-law Dispensers' Association, which has been in existence for many years, would be the "central head."—ED.]

Fires.

Owing to friction amongst some machinery at the works of the Union Alkali Company, at Ancoats, Manchester, on June 6, the place was set on fire, but the prompt attendance of the fire brigade averted a disaster, the flames being subdued before any serious damage was done.

On June 8 a fire occurred at the shop of Mr. J. W. Atkinson, chemist, Six Ways, Aston, Birmingham. The origin was peculiar. In the window were some bottles containing a chemical solution, behind them being some celluloid goods. The bottles were in such a position as to focus the sun's rays, causing the goods behind to ignite. Very little damage was done.

At Newport-on-Usk on June 12 a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. H. J. Gratte & Sons, chemists, of 55 Commercial Road, but was subdued before it assumed serious proportions. A large volume of smoke was seen issuing from the cellar, and a crowd was quickly attracted thereby. Several hundred pounds' worth of tinctures, drugs, and other goods were stored in the cellar, but the damage has not yet been estimated. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Look out for this Man.

A very smart, gentlemanly, business-like young fellow called here yesterday (June 3) and presented himself as your representative, and introduced your metal-polish in tins, quoting same at 6*s. 6d.* per gross, which I thought and remarked rather strange, as I usually pay 8*s.* This was explained by him as being a special offer to encourage us to introduce same, and that your van was coming round to-day to sample the whole village, the result being I gave him an order for four gross. He then introduced a powder called "Uno."

Re Your Warning.—I have just had him at my premises (June 7), but, thanks to your warning, I was not "had." He had a

very plausible tale that you were sampling the district, &c., offered Globe metal-polish from the van at 6*s. 6d.* per gross, then tried to sell a powder he called "Uno" . . . He is a short, stiff man, clean shaved, about 30 years old, wearing gold-rimmed eyeglasses, trilby hat, and light-grey suit. Height about 5 feet 3 inches.

The foregoing are extracts from two letters addressed to Messrs. Raines & Co. (Limited), Stockton-on-Tees, the manufacturers of Globe metal-polish. They describe a man who is in no way whatever connected with the company, stuff that he offers is not the Globe polish. He is still at his tricks.

A Capsule Formula.

At the Hull Police Court on June 7, Lucy Ann Ness was charged with stealing a formula for gelatin capsules from Messrs. Lofthouse & Saltmer, wholesale druggists, Market Place, Hull, where she had been employed as forewoman in the capsule-department for the last nine years. Mr. T. F. Best, prosecutors' analytical chemist, asked prisoner on June 3 for the formula, which was in her charge, and she stated that she had it at home and would bring it with her in the morning. The prisoner left her employment the next day, and did not bring with her the formula as promised. Two detectives visited her house, and she gave up possession of the formula. On a search being made in the house, scents, soaps, and medicines, &c., were found to the value of 20*l.* Prisoner stated that she had bought all these, except six bottles of scent, which had been given to her. A remand of seven days was granted, bail being allowed.

A Birthday Advertisement.

A subscriber forwards the following advertising circular for our perusal:—

We are 2 Years Old
On June 10, 1901,
And, to Celebrate this auspicious Event,
intend to keep up our Birthday on
Saturday, June 15,
in the following manner:—

1*l.* 1*s.* will be given to the Parents of the first Male Child born (in this neighbourhood) on June 15, in consideration that the Child's Christian Name be "Leslie Martyn."

1*l.* 1*s.* will be given to the Parents of the first Female Child born (in this neighbourhood) on June 15, in consideration that the Child's Christian Name be "Martolia."

Applications for the Bounty must be made by 4 P.M.,
Saturday, June 15.

Floral Decorations, on June 15, by A. J. King, 36 Dalston Lane.

Leslie Martyn (Limited),
Chemists,
34 Dalston Lane.

The circulars are got up in display type, and are evidently being distributed broadcast in the neighbourhood. As an advertising device the idea is not devoid of merit, but it can scarcely be said that such methods are calculated to uphold the dignity or pander to the "professional" side of our calling.

Cricket.

Burgoyne's C.C. v. Stafford Allen's C.C.—Played at St. Quintin's on June 9, and after a good game resulted in a win for the former. Scores: Burgoyne's, 109 for five wickets; Stafford Allen's, 102. Borilli (33) and Allen (54 not out) batted well for their respective sides.

Metropolitan College v. Muter's College.—The first match of the season between these teams was played at Nunhead, and ended in a win for the former by 35 runs on the first innings. Scores: Metros., 71; Muters, 36. Stevenson, De Morgan, and Watkins batted well for the winners, and Little for the defeated team.

London College v. Old Quintinians. Played on the ground of the latter at Merton Hall on June 8. The Old Quintinians, batting first, ran up a score of 117, leaving the Collegians only an hour and a half to get the runs. They did this, however, and a highly creditable victory resulted after an exciting finish, the winning hit being made just on the call of time with eight wickets down. For the winners J. Roberts (20), W. P. Cole (26), and H. W. Bartlett (47) batted well. Scores: Old Quintinians, 117; London College, 135.

Poisonings of the Week.

Only twelve successful poisonings have been accomplished since our last report, but seven more have been attempted. In the whole of these cases four unscheduled poisons were employed—hydrochloric acid (thrice), vitriol, and ammonia. The fatalities include two from cyanide of potassium, two from vermin-killer, and two each from carbolic acid and laudanum. The cyanide in one case was obtained by a Dartford woman from Messrs. Horrell & Goff, of Maidstone, about 15 months previously for the purpose of being used as an ink-eraser. In the second cyanide case the poison was taken by a Highgate dentist (erroneously described in the papers as a chemist) named Armitage, who was accused recently at Clerkenwell of throwing a corrosive fluid in the face of his stepson (*C. & D.*, May 11, page 746). The unsuccessful suicides used rather diversified media. A Sheffield servant-girl confessed to swallowing aconite, while a Boscombe cab-proprietor swallowed five horse-powders containing aconite. A 14-year-old boy was found sick with a vial of morphia in his possession. A Bradford woman took "some chemicals used for intensifying photographic negatives," and narrowly escaped with her life; and two others (one a girl of 15) tried laudanum without effect, while spirit of salt was tried in another case.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Evening Meetings.

Mr. W. Vincent Johnston, M.P.S.I., Hon. Secretary of the evening meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, intimates his willingness to set about compiling a syllabus of lectures, papers, &c., for the forthcoming winter session. He is only awaiting a communication on the subject from the President to make an early start.

Personal.

Intimation has been received by his relatives in Dublin of the marriage, recently, in Johannesburg, of Mr. John Corrigan, L.P.S.I., late manager of the Baggot Street branch-pharmacy of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), to Miss Charlotte Ross, daughter of a diamond-mine owner.

Business Changes.

Mr. J. Farrington, L.P.S.I., Corn Market, Dublin, is opening, at Wexford Street, a high-class medical hall.

Mr. W. B. Smith, who has been for some time with Messrs. J. P. Evans & Co., druggists, &c., Limerick, has opened business on his own account at 28 Patrick Street in the same city.

Brooks' pharmacy, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, carried on until his death by the late President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, is now conducted by Mr. J. H. Bowden, L.P.S.I.

Presentations.

At Belfast on June 8, Mr. F. D. McMullan, of Messrs. Thomas McMullan & Co., chemists and druggists, of that city, was the recipient of an eight-day timepiece, subscribed for by the employés of the firm, on the occasion of his marriage. The presentation was made at the residence of Mr. W. McMullan, Adelaide Park.

Mr. Thomas Mulqueen, of Messrs. J. P. Evans & Co. druggists, Limerick, has been presented by the Mayor of the city with the medal of the Royal Humane Society, accompanied by a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the citizens as a mark of appreciation of his plucky conduct in attempting to save the life of a man who was drowning in the river Shannon.

Mr. Graham, L.P.S.I., manager of the Balls Bridge branch of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), Dublin, was presented with a handsome album and a service of plate, subscribed by the employers and staff of the firm as a

memento of his recent marriage. The album contained the signatures of the subscribers accompanied by photographs. The presentation was made at Mr. Graham's residence.

An Analytical Avalanche.

Sir Chas. Cameron received a batch of twenty-six drugs for analysis from the Limerick Dispensary, and points out to the Guardians that the slender remuneration of 10/- a year cannot cover the cost of analysing such a number of drugs from a single dispensary. The Guardians, however, decided not to interfere with the dispensary doctor's discretion in the matter.

Coroner's Law.

Mr. C. Friery, the Coroner, whose extraordinary remarks on the Pharmacy Acts we reported last week, has written to the Irish journals acknowledging that he only spoke from what he recollects of the wording of the Act, and overlooked the fact that there are two parts to the poison schedule. The letter finished as follows:—"Why the framers of the Act should have differentiated between the two sets of poisons I fail to understand; but it is only fair that I should state in reference to the two highly respectable chemists, Messrs. Mannin and Cahill, that they have complied with the law, and I regret that my want of knowledge of the different poisons should have led me to make any reflection on them."

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Glasgow University Jubilee.

The celebrations of the ninth jubilee of the foundation of the Glasgow University began on June 26, with a religious service at Glasgow Cathedral, which was attended by Principal Story, the University professors, and delegates from the universities of the world.

The Carnegie Trust for Scotch Universities

The particulars of the deed creating this trust reveal the fact that Mr. Carnegie hands over to the trustees bonds of the United States Steel Corporation of the aggregate value of \$10,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and having a currency of fifty years. The trustees are the Earl of Elgin (who is to act as Chairman), the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Kelvin, Lord Reay, Lord Kinnear, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Mr. Bryce, M.P., Mr. Morley, M.P., Sir Robert Fullar, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Mr. Haldane, M.P., and Mr. Shaw, M.P. Also *ex officio* the Secretary for Scotland, the Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow, and the Provost of Dunfermline. The four Universities are to be represented by one trustee each, to be chosen by the University Courts. Administration of the trust shall be conducted by an executive committee of nine members, of which the first comprises the Earl of Elgin (who is to act as Chairman), Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Kinnear, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Mr. Shaw, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of Glasgow. The two remaining members are to be two of the four trustees nominated by the University Courts. One half of the net annual income is to be applied towards the improvement and expansion of the Universities of Scotland in the faculties of science and medicine, also for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research, and for increasing the facilities for acquiring a knowledge of history, economics, English literature, and modern languages, and such other subjects cognate to a technical or commercial education as can be brought within the scope of the University curriculum. The other half of the income, or such part thereof as in each year may be found requisite, is to be devoted to the payment of the whole or part of the ordinary class fees exigible by the Universities from students of Scottish birth or extraction and of 16 years of age and upwards, or scholars who have given two years' attendance after the age of 14 years at State-aided schools in Scotland

or at such other schools and institutions in Scotland as are under the inspection of the Scotch Education Department. The benefit of the trust is to be available to students of both sexes. Mr. John Ross, solicitor, Dunfermline, is to act as interim secretary to the trustees until a permanent official is appointed.

Chemists' Sunday Hours.

At a meeting of the chemists of Arbroath, convened by Mr. A. Naysmith, it was unanimously agreed to abolish the Sunday morning hour of opening (10 to 11) and to shorten the evening hours. The hours now are 12.45 till 1.45 P.M. and 5.45 till 8 P.M. A committee was at the same time appointed to revise the patent price-list with a view to getting better profits. Another meeting will be held at an early date.

Business Changes.

Mr. W. F. Hynes has commenced business as a chemist at 86 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh.

Mr. J. P. Thomson, chemist and druggist, Penicuik, has opened a branch shop at West Linton.

Mr. Edward McLeish, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. J. G. Anderson at Maitland Street, Newhaven, Edinburgh.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist, Burntisland, has just purchased the business carried on there as a branch by Mr. Geo. Pringle, Kirkcaldy.

Messrs. Higbie & Co., chemists, The Loan, Hawick, have given up business, and the stock of fittings have been removed to Glasgow for disposal there.

Mr. J. Grey, chemist and druggist, lately with Mr. O. Robertson, Bridge of Allan, has acquired Mr. W. J. Campbell's business at 233 Hilltown, Dundee.

Mr. Adam P. Murray, chemist and druggist, Falkirk, has relinquished business there. We understand Mr. Murray is to devote his attention entirely to aerated-water manufacture.

Ammonia Poisoning.

A Blantyre woman inadvertently drank a quantity of liquid ammonia last week, and died an hour after her admission to the Infirmary.

Sportive Chemists.

Mr. T. Connell Smith, of Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co., who is Hon. President of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club, has presented the Club with a silver "putter" (to be known as the "Connell Smith Putter"), which is to be played for annually in connection with the hole-and-hole competition beginning this year. The winner, besides having his name inscribed on the "putter," will receive a gold pendant from Mr. Smith. A photograph of the "putter" in a velvet-lined case, sent to us by Mr. J. Stott, Hon. Secretary of the Club, shows it to be handsome enough to provoke even keener emulation amongst the chemists' "golfers" of Edinburgh than at present exists.

The Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club had their tenth annual sports-meeting at Tynecastle Park, Edinburgh, on June 5th. There was a large and representative turn-out of the drug-trade and the general public. In addition to the usual events open to all amateurs, the following confined events were decided:—

Three Hundred Yards Handicap (confined to apprentice Club members).—(1) G. H. Clark; (2) W. P. Anderson.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Handicap (confined to trade).—(1) C. H. Clark, (2) G. W. Hadden.

Tug-of-War Competition.—J. F. Macfarlan & Co. beat T. & H. Smith & Co.

Half-mile Flat Race (confined to Club members).—(1) R. K. Kinnimont; (2) G. H. Clark.

One Mile Bicycle Race (confined to trade).—(1) J. Cook; (2) W. C. Taylor.

Final Tie 5-a-side Football.—T. & H. Smith & Co. beat Raines, Clark & Co. by one goal to *nil*.

Mr. G. H. C. Rowland (President of the Club), at the presentation of the prizes, said the Club still continued to increase in power and influence, both financially and numerically. Mrs. G. H. C. Rowland gracefully presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

The annual bowling match between teams representing the retail and wholesale chemists of Glasgow, took place on St. Vincent Green on June 7. The game, which was a most enjoyable one, resulted in a victory for the retailers by twenty-seven shots. The following are the details of the game:—

	WHOLESALE	SHOTS	RETAIL	SHOTS
Mr. T. Walker			Mr. T. Adam	
Mr. W. L. Hattrick			Mr. D. Moir	
Mr. D. C. Houston			Mr. M. Wallace	
Mr. J. Cairncross (skip.)	17		Mr. W. S. Galbraith (skip.)	29
Mr. R. McAdam			Mr. G. Robertson	
Mr. A. Bruce			Mr. H. Lambic	
Mr. H. Thompson			Mr. W. L. Currie	
Mr. W. Greig (skip.)	16		Mr. J. Moir (skip.)	31
		33		60

Ut Antea.

Circulars dated June 1 have been issued by Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., manufacturing chemists of Edinburgh and London, intimating that although the partnership has been dissolved by efflux of time, it is continued under the same firm name by the old partners Messrs. David Brown and Alexander MacDonald, in conjunction with Messrs. David Rainy Brown and David Brown Dott. The new firm pay all debts due by, and collect all accounts due to, the old firm.

The Dunfermline Analyst.

At a meeting of Dunfermline Town Council last week a letter was read from the Local Government Board with reference to previous correspondence regarding the appointment of a public analyst for the burgh. The communication stated that Mr. Ivison Macadam had written to the Board stating that, subject to their approval, he had decided to retire from the office of public analyst for the burgh, provided a cheque for 11*l*. 5*s*, being the amount due up to the end of the month, be sent him. It was agreed to pay the amount claimed and secure the approval of the Board. The Council some time ago appointed Mr. Macdougald, Dundee, as analyst, but the Board afterwards intimated that he withdrew his application.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent)

A PHARMACIST'S TEA-PARTY.—M. Antoine, a young pharmacist's assistant, residing in the rue de Puteaux, Paris, and within easy reach of the artistic cabarets and cafés of Montmartre, met with an adventure the other night that at first seemed to him romantic. He met two bright young women during his evening stroll, and after a little conversation invited them to a cup of tea at his rooms. They were rather coy, but finally consented. During tea the conversation turned on the ailments of human nature. One of the girls, Raymonde Sandini, a pretty maid of twenty-one, complained of indigestion; her companion, Léonie Lebrun, who is some years her junior, said she was a victim to insomnia. The young pharmacist, anxious to show his skill, proceeded to get a soporific from a cupboard for the latter, and then began to seek a cure for indigestion. During the time his attention was distracted Léonie filled up his cup of tea with the soporific, which he drank during an animated conversation without noticing the addition. He awoke some hours later to find the ladies had flown, his cupboards were ransacked, and money to the amount of over 20*l.* missing. One of his visitors is under arrest.

A Nancy Tragedy.

A TRAGEDY almost without precedent in the annals of pharmacy took place on June 8 at Nancy. A prominent French pharmacist, Professor Bleicher, director of the School of Nancy, was assassinated, and the author of the crime shot himself with the same revolver he had used to commit the murder. The news reached Paris last

Sunday, and has aroused the greatest indignation amongst pharmacists here, as it appears to be the outrageous vengeance of a local cutting pharmacist, who had been called to order by the authorities. In fact, the assassin, M. Raymond Four, was threatened with prosecution for having in stock cinchona-bark of inferior quality. The latter went to the School of Pharmacy on the afternoon the murder was committed, and, having obtained an interview with the Director, urged him to have the prosecution stopped. M. Bleicher, who, as Director of the School of Pharmacy, was Hon. President of the Commission of Inspection of Pharmacies, replied that it was no concern of his, as the complaint had been drawn up by M. Godfrin, the acting-President of the Commission. There was no witness present, but it is supposed an argument followed, during which M. Four drew a revolver from his pocket and fired point-blank at M. Bleicher. An artery was severed, and death soon followed from the hemorrhage. M. Four must then have shot himself in the right temple. He expired soon after his victim, in the presence of the attendants who rushed in, attracted by the revolver shots. It is hard to picture the Nancy School of Pharmacy, which I have occasionally visited, with its peaceful old-time air, as the scene of such a tragedy. The tragedy came about in this manner:—On June 8 the local Commission of Inspection of Pharmacies, presided over by Professor Godfrin, and accompanied by M. Besson, police commissary, called at M. Four's pharmacy for the purpose of inspection. During the visit a sample of cinchona-bark was seized and taken away for analysis. M. Four gave the following account of what happened to one of his acquaintances:—"Just think of it," said he, "they came and made a seizure in my laboratory; in fact, a sample of cinchona was seized that had been there as a show sample for years. I have never used any of it; it was kept just for show. I have certainly been denounced, for on his second visit M. Godfrin and those with him went straight to my laboratory and took that sample of bad cinchona. I was furious and indignant at such proceedings and the intrusion into my private laboratory. If I had had a revolver at that moment I should have shot M. Godfrin." During the evening he declared he wanted to avoid prosecution, and do all in his power to hush up the affair, and, as the analysis was to be made at the School of Pharmacy, he called on M. Bleicher in the evening to ask if the analysis was completed. The Director of the School could give no information, as the result of the analysis was not then known. When he learned later that it was unfavourable he did not hide the fact that he intended to do his duty and draw up an unfavourable report. M. Four got wind of this, and on Saturday morning again called on M. Bleicher, who let M. Four understand that a serious complaint would be made against him. Some people think they see a trace of animosity in this attitude, owing to the fact that M. Four had made himself notorious as the leading cutting pharmacist at Nancy, and there is little doubt that the Committee of Inspection had decided to give him a lesson when occasion offered. M. Four beseeched M. Bleicher to intervene in his favour and prevent a prosecution, but the Director replied that it was not his province to interfere. M. Four went away dejected. Towards 2 o'clock he expressed the intention of returning to the School of Pharmacy, and his wife, seeing him in a state of indescribable excitement, decided to accompany him. Her mother also went with them. They drove to the School, and the two ladies remained in the cab while M. Four went in alone to the laboratory where the Director was working. The tragedy followed.

Professor Bleicher was born at Colmar in 1838. He had attained to an honourable place in French science by his numerous works on Natural History, to which he had devoted much patient labour. He was also well known on account of his extensive researches on the geology of Alsace-Lorraine, the Vosges, and the East of France, and his treatise "The Vosges, their Soil, and Inhabitants," is looked upon as a classic. In fact, Professor Bleicher had for many years spent his summer vacation in the Vosges mountains studying their geology. It is barely six months ago since he succeeded Professor Schlagdenhaufen, who had reached the limit of age, as director of the Nancy School of Pharmacy. M. Bleicher had already been engaged there for nearly twenty years as Professor of Natural History. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and leaves a widow, and one child. Like many other leading French pharmacists, M. Bleicher had secured the diploma of Doctor of Medicine, and he was

also a Doctor of Sciences. He was originally an Army doctor, and became a Major-physician in the French Army of Occupation in North Africa, but quitted active service twenty-four years ago, and joined the teaching-staff of the French Faculties. In 1895 he was elected a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Medicine for the section of Physics and Medical Chemistry. At the funeral the Nancy faculty and all the official bodies were represented by delegates. An enormous concourse of people followed the funeral, and all the pharmacies and other leading places of business closed their shutters. At the Preville Cemetery, where the interment took place, valedictory speeches were made by the following amongst others: Professor Godfrin, in the name of the Nancy School of Pharmacy; M. Gasquet, Rector of the Nancy University; M. Kuntz, in the name of the Paris School of Pharmacy; M. Dorez, President of the local pharmacists' association; and M. Bruniz, on behalf of the pharmacy students.

A correspondent at Nancy sends me the following details:—

M. Raymond Four's pharmacy is in the rue Raugraff, at Nancy. There seems to be no luck about the business, for the former owner, from whom M. Four purchased it some years ago, sold out as the result of a fatal dispensing-error. It was M. Four with two or three other Nancy pharmacists who developed the "cutting" trade in patent medicines in that town. Having a good deal of intelligence and push, his business prospered, and he was supposed to have the best trade of any pharmacy in the locality. He was born in the south of France, and appears to have retained all the southern hot-headed temperament. After passing his examinations at Paris, he was engaged for some time as an assistant here, before finally settling at Nancy. A few years after taking up his residence he married a young lady of good family, and leaves a son seven years of age. His prosperity created jealousies, and his leading position in the "cutting" trade was, of course, not by any means likely to make him a *personā grata* with the other pharmacists of Nancy, and especially amongst the professors at the School of Pharmacy, who, like their colleagues in other French towns, are usually more anxious to see the scientific side of pharmacy developed rather than the purely commercial element, with which "cutting" is associated. Jealousies or criticisms did not seem to have troubled M. Four much. His business absorbed him, and he worked at it with might and main. He appeared to enjoy his fair share of happiness, though his friends reproached him with working too hard, and he was rather taciturn and melancholy outside business. But this state of mind was attributed to fatigue, produced by overwork, and his family did all they could to procure him distraction. On Friday the inspectors of pharmacies visited M. Four's pharmacy, and going into his private laboratory took samples of cinchona-bark found there. On the door of the laboratory M. Four had put, "No entrance, even for the assistants and porters." He protested against what he called an intrusion of his laboratory, and against the seizure. He called it a shame, and said that because he had the Paris diploma, and was not a pharmacist of the Nancy school, they wanted to annoy him, that the cinchona found in his laboratory was only a specimen. What happened afterwards is already told.

East Indian News.

PERSONAL.—Mr. R. R. Martin, representing Messrs. F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, has left Calcutta for China, and thereafter will go to Java.

THE SALE OF POISONS.—At an inquest held in Calcutta on May 13, regarding the death of Mrs. Kemp, who had intentionally taken an overdose of laudanum, the Coroner, in reply to the foreman of the jury, said there was no restriction on the sale of opium or any poison, which any one could get from the bazaar by paying for it. In fact, there was no difficulty whatever in procuring any poison from the bazaar—it was simply pay your money and you get it. Some time ago a Bill had been drafted, but it had not passed into law yet, restraining the sale of poisons. The jury afterward added a rider to their verdict that the sale of poisons should be restricted, and the Coroner promised to forward it to the Government.

THE SULPHURIC-ACID industry in Osaka, Japan, is progressing so well that the five chief factories (Osaka Rinsō, Rippō Seimitsu, Osaka Alkali, Rinsō Sarashiko, and Nippon Ninsan) have formed a ring to keep up prices.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," May 1, 1901. 6d. per copy, post free.

THE HON. F. S. GRIMWADE, M.L.C., is one of the nominees for the position of President of the Legislative Council rendered vacant by the election of Sir William Zeal, to the Federal Senate.

B.P. ADDENDUM ADOPTED IN VICTORIA.—The *Victorian Government Gazette*, of April 12, contained a notice adopting in that State the Indian and Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia. The Pharmacopœia with the addendum attached is to have force in Victoria from May 1, 1901.

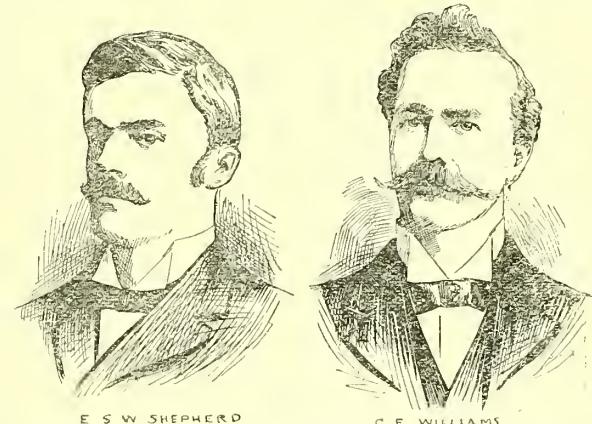
MR. E. T. CHURCH was on April 4 elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia. He was born at East Melbourne in 1864. After an apprenticeship at Prahran he passed the Final examination in 1886, afterwards buying a business at Kyneton. In 1893 he sold the Kyneton business and bought his present one at Balaclava.

LEAVING FOR ENGLAND.—Mr. E. W. Giesen, who has been in business in Wellington for some years, is giving up pharmacy, and coming to England to study medicine. Mr. H. T. Tompsett, a member of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, was granted six months' absence from his official duties, and, at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, the members of the Council drank his health prior to his departure for England.

NEW EXAMINERS.—Portrait-sketches of the three examiners of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria are given here. Mr. James Brinsmead was born at Torrington, North Devon, England, in 1845. He filled situations in London, with Roberts & Co., Florence, and Hogg & Co. Paris, afterwards going to Australia for the benefit of his health. Mr. Brinsmead carried on a retail-business at High Street, St. Kilda, till recently, giving it up to devote himself to the manufacturing-side of the business.—Mr. C. E. Towl was born at

then he has been in business at Elsternwick, part of the time in partnership with Mr. F. Cheshire at Brighton.

S.A. PHARMACY BOARD.—The two new members of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia are Mr. C. F. Williams and Mr. E. S. W. Shepherd. Mr. Williams is a chemist and druggist on the British register. He was apprenticed at Leicester, and was four years in Mr. Thomas Greenish's business at New Street, Dorset Square, N.W. Mr. Williams went to Melbourne soon after he qualified in 1891, and then



prior to Adelaide, with Messrs. Faulding & Co. He is now the proprietor of a pharmacy at North Adelaide.—Mr. Shepherd, the other new member of the Board, is a native of Adelaide and 25 years old, being probably the youngest member of any Australian pharmacy board. He was apprenticed to Radcliffe & Tilly in 1894, and passed the qualifying examination in 1898. Mr. Shepherd is an enthusiastic cricketer and rifleman, and two years ago took over Radcliffe & Tilly's Norwood business, to which he has since added a branch at Payneham.

COMMONWEALTH CELEBRATIONS.—Mr. E. T. Church, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, took steps to obtain the opinion of several of the principal pharmacists in Melbourne and suburbs, and invited, by public advertisement, all city and suburban chemists to close at 11 A.M. on May 6 and 9, and to open from 6 to 8 P.M. in the evening. Every other evening 8 o'clock was the closing time, so as to give chemists an opportunity of seeing the illuminations. By order of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Melbourne College of Pharmacy was closed during the week.

THE PILFERING CASE referred to in the *C. & D.*, May 25, page 825, came up again at the Melbourne City Court on April 25. The articles stolen from Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co. consisted of pills, chloroform, and other articles, valued at 50s., and from Mr. R. Holtz, syringes, suspenders, and other goods, valued at 13s. The young man Shaw was found guilty, and sentenced to nine and three months' imprisonment on the two charges, the two terms to run concurrently. The chemist E. L. Fisher, Collins Street, who is charged with receiving the goods stolen by Shaw, was committed for trial, bail being allowed.

REPORTING A MEETING.—The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, at the meeting on April 4, said he did not know how *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* got its report of the Society's annual meeting, as the Secretary had not been asked for a report. He also objected to the *C.D.A.* printing the report of the Formulæ Committee, as it was intended it should be copyright. It is interesting to note that the annual meeting of this Society is the only one in Australasia to which reporters are not admitted, and that many recipes in the "Victorian Formulary" were taken from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," so that the President's remarks are amongst those "things better left unsaid."

MR. J. FORBES, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at Ocklynge Road, Old Town, Eastbourne.



Geelong, in 1859, and was apprenticed with his father. He passed the final examination in 1882. Afterwards he went to New South Wales, acquiring experience as an assistant and also in business on his own account. Mr. Towl then returned to Victoria, and is now in business in Collins Street, Melbourne.—Mr. D. Rankin was trained in the pharmacy of Messrs. Brown Bros., & Co., Trongate, Glasgow, and went to Victoria in 1881 as an assistant with Mr. Brinsmead. Since

South African News.

(From our Colonial Correspondents.)

NEW PHARMACIES.—No fewer than four new pharmacies are on the *tapis* in Durban, owing to the rapid development of the town.

THE WRECK of the *Tantallon Castle* on Robben Island caused a profound sensation in Natal, as the new Governor, Sir Henry MacCallum, was on board. Fortunately, the Natal mails were saved. The loss of the cargo will, however, cause local merchants a great deal of inconvenience.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—Preparations are now being made for the forthcoming visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. It is at present uncertain whether they will land at Cape Town, owing to the plague. Natal having so far escaped the plague, there will be nothing to fear on that score.

NEW COLONIAL CABLE.—The first length of cable which will connect Natal with Australia *via* Mauritius, was successfully laid near Durban just before the mail left. Hitherto, cable messages to Australia from South Africa have had to be sent along the East Coast to Aden, then to India, Straits Settlements, and on to their destination. The projected route will first go to Mauritius, then to the island of Rodriguez, and after touching at the small island of Keeling, will reach West Australia by Roebuck Bay, not far from Perth. In view of the great trade which is rapidly opening up between this country and Australia, such a direct means of communication will be an immense boon, and it is fully expected that the charge which is now about 7s. a word, will be reduced to 4s.

CAPE COLONY TRADE.—The trade returns for the colony to March 31, 1901, while showing a large decrease owing to the war, are rather encouraging. Imports for the first three months of the year amount to 5,225,575*l.*, against 3,571,525*l.* for the corresponding quarter last year. The exports for the same period were 2,325,590*l.*, against 1,007,065*l.* The increase is mainly due to the resumption of the diamond-mining industry, but the ordinary colonial products also show an increase. Goods entered for removal to the Transvaal amount to 109,835*l.*, against *nil* last year; whilst those to Rhodesia were 153,818*l.*, against 4,487*l.* The Rhodesia gold output is steadily increasing. The Customs for the colony for the quarter increased by 152,215*l.* against the corresponding quarter. The railway traffic, again, shows excellent results.

CAPE ANALYST'S REPORTS.—The reports for the six months ending March 31, 1901, dealing with the samples analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act 1890, the results of analyses, and cases in which prosecution was undertaken by the authorities, have just been issued by the senior analyst, Mr. C. F. Juritz. In that period 731 samples were analysed, out of which 147 were found to be adulterated, or about 20 per cent. Vinegar in thirty-three cases out of forty-five was unsatisfactory, and in twenty instances fines were imposed by the Justices. Of pepper only four samples were analysed, and all found satisfactory. Twelve samples of Gregory's powder were involved, of which three were faulty, the adulterant being basic magnesium carbonate to the extent of 66 to 68 per cent. Milk of sulphur, on the other hand, is a safe article apparently, as the three samples analysed were all found to be genuine. Mustard is evidently preferred mild at the Cape, as in the ten samples examined, nine were adulterated with turmeric-coloured flour in varying proportions, ranging from 5 to 33 per cent. Only one sample of baking-powder was examined, it contained 27 per cent. alum but no prosecution appears to have been undertaken. Two samples of glucose were pronounced free from arsenic.

LADYSMITH REVISITED.—A correspondent writes an interesting account as follows:—Between 4 and 5 in the morning a bespattered member of the Army elected to interview me. His business was to find out what mine was—he did it, and recorded it very neatly in a book of blue paper. Whether all this paraphernalia had any bearings on my personal safety, or was intended to serve the Army did not transpire. Boundaries were pointed out, the office where

permits could be obtained allocated, and I was free to see the sights in and around Ladysmith. To make sure that Ladysmith is exactly as she is pictured, I rode along the railway track six miles towards Colenso. As I gazed on the scene, a panorama view of the battle-fields presented itself. On the immediate right was Bulwhana of "Long Tom" fame. How the Boers managed to get such heavy guns on the top of him and away again is more than men better versed in the art of war than I am, can explain. Right along in parallel, but to the other side of the town, is Lombard's Kop. Start to circle the town, keeping well out fourteen or fifteen miles now, and you come to Spionkop. Come right in and you have Wagon Hill and Caesar's Camp. Both famous and likely to remain so. To the sight-seeker it all gives the impression that it has all been arranged for the benefit of Cook or some other tourist agency. The barbed-wire fencing is just as the British left it, so are the trenches and earth-works generally. In town several of the buildings that managed to get holes knocked in them, or walls carried away, are left for the benefit of those who pay to go to Ladysmith to see them. At the Royal Hotel I was on the spot wedged worthy of a room with a big jagged hole through it. I was careful to ascertain, though, that no extra charge followed the occupation. "The shell that made that hole," said the manager, "came from Gun Hill—a 45 pounder. It passed through and out of the front door, and killed Dr. Stark." An iron plate let into the side-walk marks the exact spot, and carries the date November 18. Over the street, almost opposite, is the drug-store of Messrs. A. Adams & Co. I saw nothing of the famous "Chevril," the manufacture of which Mr. Adams once interested himself so energetically in, and I am of the opinion that there is no truth in the assertion that the pharmacist in question intends applying to the Natal Government Railroad department with

view to placing this product at the disposal of the weary traveller over their road. Not a stone's throw distant is the drug-store of Messrs. Marchant & Co. The building shows unmistakable signs of shot and shell. In the C. & D. this place was pictured after the arrival of a shell from Long Tom. Mr. Hamp told me that he had not yet had the damaged bed straightened out properly, and he wants 14*l.* for the shell. He looks upon the humorous side of the business—after all, you can hardly expect a man to get within a few inches of a travelling shell for less. The chemists of Ladysmith are not nearly so enthusiastic about the war and the part their town played in it as one would expect. They did their duty and did it well. If it had all to be gone through again they would do so still. They do not tell you this, of course, but the grit is there plainly. Almost next door to Messrs. Adams's store is the Town Hall, in which the sick and wounded were located. The flag-post which carried the Red Cross flag may fall any time, but it is still there, and marks the Boer outrage on the wounded. Its clock tower is now *minus* the clock. The roof is torn and shattered in places, while the floor is in splinters. Then a few buildings, dotted here and there along the High Street, present a very forlorn appearance. When they will be repaired and made habitable has not yet been decided; meanwhile, they are there for the benefit of men like myself, who do not mind travelling thousands of miles to see them. All this and many more things remind one instinctively of something special to tourists, until you inspect the monuments on every hill-top. In instances these cover but few graves; in others upwards of a hundred. Ride over to the cemetery proper and read the words on the rude little wooden crosses there, and look on the graves of the brave who have not even this mark on their resting place. You may forget that you are an Englishman in England, but you can never forget it in South Africa. This was a truism before the war: now it is doubly so.

CUSTOMER: "I want a toothbrush for my wife here—I mustn't be too big or too little—it must have red stripes on the back—she don't want a bulgy one or one scooped out in the middle, and the handle must not be too curved or too straight—it must wear and it must not smell of moth-balls." Druggist: "I think this one will suit you!" Customer: "All right! I'll take it. Now remember if this brush loses a bristle between now and next Christmas you and I are gone up."—*Spatula*.

Chemical Society.

THERE was a fair attendance at the meeting in Burlington House on the evening of June 7, when Dr. T. E. Thorpe presided, in the absence of Professor Reynolds. Amongst the Fellows formally admitted was Mr. N. H. Martin, of Newcastle, who occupied a seat on the Council-bench. Dr. Ikera of Tokio (introduced by Dr. Divers) was one of the visitors.

ETHYLENE.

The preparation of ethylene was the first subject considered, Mr. G. S. Newth showing a new process for making the gas. It is commonly made by acting upon alcohol with sulphuric acid, but there is much charring, and carbonic oxide and sulphur dioxide are amongst the products. Mr. Newth has found that phosphoric acid sp. gr. 1.750 is better than sulphuric acid. He puts it in a distillation-flask, boils it to concentrate a little further, then while the temperature is kept at 200° C. the alcohol is gradually run in, and the reaction at once begins. Some liquid distils over with the ethylene, but is intercepted in a Wolf's bottle kept in ice. The liquid appears to contain ether and oil of wine. The ethylene is collected pure and quickly, for a litre of it was produced while Mr. Newth mentioned these facts; and the process may go on for days without interruption or formation of char. Methylated spirit may be used instead of the rectified, the methyl ether formed being absorbed by the water in the Wolf's bottle.

Professor Divers, in the course of the brief discussion, said the charring of the alcohol in the ordinary process is really due to the action of sulphur trioxide on the alcohol. Mr. John Spiller suggested arsenic acid as another substitute for sulphuric. It would give the same reaction as the sulphuric, yet there would be no arsenic in the gas. Whereupon the Fellows laughed, and Professor Thorpe complimented Mr. Newth upon the ingenuity and value of his process.

Mr. W. A. H. Naylor next gave the gist of a communication by himself and Mr. C. S. Dyer on

OROXYLIN.

At the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting, in 1890, Mr. Naylor and Mr. E. M. Chaplin described the isolation of this principle from the bark of *Oroxylon indicum*, an astringent and tonic used in India in the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery. The communication now made described the method of isolating the substance, which was obtained in yellow needle-shaped crystals that began to melt at 225° C., and gave, on combustion, carbon 67.43 and hydrogen 4.8 per cent., agreeing with the formula $C_{19}H_{11}O_6$. The substance is soluble in hot glacial acetic acid and in alcohol. It is readily acetylated, forming a triacetyl compound, $C_{19}H_{11}(C_2H_5O_2)_3O_6$. On bromination $C_{19}H_{11}Br_2O_6$ is formed. On hydrolysis with potash solution benzoic acid is split off, and collateral support to this observation was obtained, while no reaction was yielded by phenylhydrazine. The authors, therefore, conclude that the molecule $C_{19}H_{11}O_6$ contains a benzene nucleus and three hydroxyl groups.

THE DECOMPOSITION OF CHLORATES

was the next subject, Mr. W. H. Sodeau giving the fourth part of his investigation. It dealt with the influence of 1 per cent. of barium sulphate on the decomposition. It is a typical example of mechanical influence, and Veley found that the oxygen is evolved almost twice as rapidly as when nothing is put in the chlorate. The influence of manganese peroxide and similar things on the decomposition is a matter of repute, and Mr. Sodeau is attacking the problem with a view to ascertaining what actually takes place. So far as barium sulphate is concerned he finds that 1 per cent. makes very little difference indeed, the oxygen increasing in rapidity of evolution by 16 per cent. only, and as barium sulphate dissolves to the extent of 1 in 500 of fused potassium chlorate Mr. Sodeau has come to the conclusion that barium chlorate is really formed and more readily decomposed than potassium chlorate, thus explaining the greater evolution. The President, Mr. W. P. Bloxam, Dr. Scott, and Dr. Oscar

Guttman joined in the discussion, and there appeared to be a little hesitation in accepting Mr. Sodeau's results; but his facts were unassailable, and Dr. Thorpe said there was no one knew more about the subject than he.

Then followed two papers by Mr. J. E. MacKenzie and Dr. A. Lapworth and Mr. W. H. Lenton, to which detailed reference here is unnecessary. Dr. Lapworth's paper was a correction of an error previously recorded in regard to the constitution of the acids obtained from *a*-dibromocamphor.

PROFESSOR W. RAMSAY

was next called upon to communicate some observations on "Hydrides of Boron," by himself and Mr. H. S. Hatfield. Before he took up this topic he described a paraffin blowpipe which he had seen in the Central Hindoo College, Benares, where Mr. Arthur Richardson is the chemist in charge. The blowpipe is not unlike what is commonly known as a "Swedish roarer." In the centre of the capacious tube at the top of the vessel of paraffin oil is inserted a narrower tube connected with a blowing-apparatus. The wick coming up from the reservoir of oil is ignited, and after a few seconds is blown out, and when the oil vapour takes fire on blowing through the tube an excellent blow-pipe flame is obtained, ranging in intensity from a mere pin-point to a wide stream of flame, according as the tube is pushed backwards or forwards.

In regard to the hydrides of boron, Professor Ramsay stated that some thirty years ago Mr. Arthur Jones, of Manchester, had taken up the subject, and in a most ingenious manner had come to the conclusion that a boron hydride which he had obtained was BH_3 , for two volumes of the gas on decomposition yielded three volumes of hydrogen. Professor Ramsay and his collaborator prepared the gas by the ordinary method, and at first obtained analytical figures which pointed to B_3H_5 as the formula, but extended observations showed that B_3H_5 represented the composition of the gas obtained. Returning to the subject later they were surprised that they could not get this gas at all, and they came to the conclusion that there are various hydrides, all very volatile, so that they are extremely difficult to liquefy in a vessel surrounded by liquid air, especially when mixed with hydrogen. They found this to be particularly the case with a mixture which they had obtained and which was eventually determined to be composed of 26.5 per cent. of BH_3 and hydrogen. This hydride decomposes very readily on exposure to light, boron being deposited. Professor Ramsay then gave the Fellows a delightful five minutes of speculation as to the existence of hydroborons resembling the hydrocarbons in constitution. The following samples will suffice to show the ingenuity of this part of the qualification:—

Borane is BH_3 , and has been isolated.

Diborane is H_2B-BH_2 , and has not been isolated.

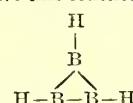
Triborane is $H_2B-B-BH_2$, and has not been isolated.

II
|
B
|
H

Borene is $HB-BH_2$, and has not been isolated.

Triborene is $H_2B-B-BH_2$, and has been isolated.

Cycloborenes may have this constitution—



This one has been obtained.

Professor Thorpe recalled Mr. Jones's experiments, for they had worked together at Ovens College, Manchester, and Mr. Jones was afterwards science master at the grammar-school there. The experiments on boron hydrides were made during Mr. Jones's scanty leisure, and Professor Thorpe mentioned the great trouble that he had had in preventing the decomposition of the gas with deposition of boron on exposure to light. This was capped by Mr. John Spiller mentioning a photographic process devised some twenty or thirty years ago, in which the printing-process depended upon the deposition of stibium through the influence of sunlight on antimonium sulphide.

The meeting, which had lasted until about 10 o'clock, was adjourned until June 19, when the present session will terminate.

General Medical Council.

SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION.

This session commenced on Tuesday, June 4, and was in part reported last week. The following is a list of the members who were present, which also indicates the bodies that they represent—useful knowledge when some opinions expressed are considered. The last five on the list are elected by the vote of general medical practitioners:—

Sir William Turner (President), for Edinburgh Univ.	Sir Wm. Gairdner, for Glasgow Univ.
Dr. Norman Moore, for R. Coll. P., Lond.	Dr. Reid, for Aberdeen Univ.
Mr. Bryant, for R. Coll. S., Eng.	Dr. Pettigrew, for St. Andrew's Univ.
Sir Hugh Beevor, for Apoth. Soc., Lond.	Dr. Lombe Atthill, for R. Coll. P., Irel.
Dr. Payne, for Oxford Univ.	Mr. C. B. Ball, for R. Coll. S., Irel.
Dr. MacAlister, for Cambridge Univ.	Mr. C. R. C. Tichborne, for Apoth. Hall, Irel.
Sir G. H. Philipson, for Durham Univ.	Dr. Bennett, for Dublin Univ.
Dr. Pye-Smith, for London Univ.	Sir C. Nixon, for Royal Univ., Irel.
Dr. A. H. Young, for Victoria Univ.	Mr. Tomes, for the King
Dr. Windle, for Birmingham Univ.	Sir John Williams, for the King
Sir J. B. Tuke, for R. Coll. P., Edin.	Dr. McVail, for the King
Dr. Heron Watson, for R. Coll. S., Edin.	Mr. Power, for the King
Sir Hector Cameron, for Fac. P. and S., Glasg.	Dr. Little, for the King
	Mr. Horsley, for England
	Mr. Brown, for England
	Dr. Glover, for England
	Dr. Bruce, for Scotland
	Sir Wm. Thomson, for Ireland

THE business of the session was resumed on Thursday, June 6, with consideration of the list of recognised scientific institutions at which subjects of the medical curriculum may be taken, and it was agreed to have the list



DR. NORMAN MOORE.



SIR JOHN WILLIAMS, Bart.

rearranged by the Executive Committee. The Council then took up the charge of

INFAMOUS CONDUCT

against William Randall Knightley, R.N., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.L., who was summoned in consequence of a judgment in the Divorce Court on December 21, 1900, in the case of "Harvest v. Harvest and Knightley," he being respondent. Mr. Knightley was attended by Mr. Cripps, K.C., M.P., and by his solicitor. In the absence of a complainant, Mr. Winterbotham, the Council's solicitor, stated the facts in the case, and read Sir Francis Jeune's address to the jury. The adultery was admitted, the point for the Council being that it was committed when the defendant was summoned in his professional capacity. Mr. Cripps urged in mitigation that the charges of cruelty and collusion on the part of the complainant which



MR. W. R. KNIGHTLEY.

Mr. Knightley had been accused of making were withdrawn during the proceedings as contrary to his instructions or desire, and that the damages had been assessed by the jury at 4,000*l.*, 3,000*l.* of which was paid by Mr. Knightley's family. Mr. Cripps's chief point was that the naval authorities, after being in possession of the facts of the case, had reappointed Mr. Knightley, and certificates expressing satisfaction with his services continued to be given. If his name was struck off the register he would lose his appointment. In eight months he would have completed eight years' service, and would then, on retiring, be entitled to a gratuity of 1,000*l.* He had no wish or intention of practising except as a naval surgeon. Mr. Knightley was shortly examined by his counsel, but the Council showed no wish to ask any questions, and after a brief consultation *in camera* decided to remove his name from the register.

THE DENTIST'S WIFE.

The case of Mr. George Thomas Ockleford Crocker, 126 Above Bar, Southampton, presented at least one unusual feature, the unqualified person alleged to be covered being in this instance the defendant's wife. The Dental Committee had found it established by the evidence that Mr. Crocker in May, 1900, was engaged in practice both in Manchester and Southampton, having no qualified assistant at Southampton; that Rose Galloway called at his surgery in Southampton on May 22, and, in Mr. Crocker's absence, was seen by Mrs. Crocker, who looked at her teeth, gave her an estimate of expense of what was required to be done, and made an appointment for her to come a week later; and that, when Miss Galloway came according to that appointment Mrs.



MR. G. T. O. CROCKER.

Crocker performed the operation of extracting two stumps and filling two teeth. The committee, however, found it not proved that Mr. Crocker had any knowledge of this operation, nor was there evidence of Mrs. Crocker having actually performed dental operations as her husband's assistant, though he admitted that she had dressed teeth for him when he was busy.

The complainant was Mr. Crocker's brother (Mr. James Lorden Crocker), who put in no appearance either personally or by deputy; and the defendant's solicitor contended that the charge was not *bona fide*. The Council having decided to hear the parties, Mr. Crocker was put in the box and questioned briefly. Mr. Horsley wished to know, seeing that there were two establishments and no qualified assistant at Southampton, whether Manchester was at that time Mr. Crocker's headquarters; and this being admitted, he wished to know further who was in charge of the Southampton branch when Mr. Crocker was in Manchester. Mr. Crocker answered that for eighteen months he journeyed between the two towns every fortnight, appointments being made for him at both places; nobody was needed to take charge of the business in his absence, because there was no business to take charge of. Sometimes the housekeeper made the appointments and sometimes Mrs. Crocker. Mrs. Crocker was certainly not practically in charge of the Southampton branch; she never dressed teeth in defendant's absence except in the case complained of. Sometimes she was at Southampton when he was not, going down perhaps two or three times during the excursion season. Dr. Glover asked whether it was practicable for one man to carry on business in two places so distant from one another as Southampton and Manchester. Mr. Crocker said he did not understand the question, but subsequently seemed to think that as he had done the thing it must be within the sphere of practicabilities. In answer to Dr. McVail, he said this was the only instance in his knowledge in which Mrs. Crocker had performed dental operations. The debate *in camera* resulted in Mr. Crocker's acquittal.

"R.D.S. ENG."

The complaint against Mr. Alexander Wood Donaldson, of 86 Whiting Street, Bury St. Edmunds, as ascertained by

the Dental Committee, was that, being a registered dentist (in practice before the Dentists' Act), he advertised himself for many years with the description R.D.S., R.C.S. Eng., and, subsequently, with the description R.D.S. Eng. Mr. Donaldson, who had stated that he erred through ignorance, was prevented by illness from attending, and was represented by his solicitor, Mr. Toovey. Mr. Bryant read a communication from the Royal College of Surgeons dated October 31, 1900, embodying a report of the Disciplinary Committee of that College in regard to Mr. Donaldson. Mr. Toovey objected, however, to that being put in, as he had not heard of it before, and also because it had not been produced when the case was before the Dental Committee. Mr. Bryant, being asked if the letter had been communicated to Mr. Donaldson, said that the case had been before the College again and again. Letters had been sent to Mr. Donaldson, but they could get nothing out of him, and this was the final report. The President remarked that the letter contained no fresh information, and Mr. Toovey admitted the accuracy of the Dental Committee's report. It was decided ultimately, however, to adjourn further consideration of the case till next session, and that Mr. Donaldson should be present.

THE COUNCIL AND THE ROYAL COLLEGES.

In consequence of the determination of the Council to adhere to its resolution with regard to the registration of medical students, the Royal Colleges have each addressed a letter to the Council, couched in almost identical terms, informing it that the Colleges could no longer require the registration of students by the General Medical Council as a condition of admittance to examination for their diplomas, and that the regulations for the qualifications of the two colleges had been altered accordingly. Consideration of the matter came up on Wednesday, June 5, but was, after a brief debate, adjourned. It reappeared next day, when Dr. McVail took up an antagonistic position, scenting an attempt on the part of the Colleges to undermine the five years' course, while Dr. Pettigrew detected the thin end of the wedge. With regard to the former, Sir C. Nixon represented that the Council was under a misapprehension. The question of dispute was simply that the Colleges recognised a larger number of scientific institutions in which medical education might be commenced, an extremely small matter to threaten such a disaster as separation. As the discussion threatened to assume portentous length, and the clock pointed to six, it was again adjourned. On Friday, when it was resumed, Dr. McVail got the bit between his teeth and careered right ahead. The altered regulations of the College as printed on the programme were not, he contended, clear, and he persisted that the debate should be adjourned so that each member might have a copy of the full regulations. Dr. Young moved that notes be added explanatory of the references. Dr. Heron Watson asked who would supply the notes. On it being replied "Dr. MacAlister," Dr. McVail said "Oh," and added that it would be better for each member to have the full regulations and do the editing himself. Dr. Glover pointed out that forty minutes had been spent in considering the fringe of the difficulties, and if they did not get on faster, which did not seem likely in the present state of Dr. McVail's health—(laughter)—there would be no other business done that afternoon. Dr. McVail, however, carried his point by 12 votes to 10, and the matter was adjourned.

Dr. McVail was still not satisfied when on Saturday the members had been supplied with copies of the full regulations, and he had himself (for which he expressed his indebtedness to Dr. Norman Moore) a copy containing the old and the new regulations of the Colleges printed in parallel columns. The discussion took a somewhat acrimonious turn, and on the list of scientific institutions recognised by the Colleges being cavilled at, Mr. Horsley asking that a "genuine" list be furnished, Dr. Norman Moore asked the President if that was the subject before the Council. Dr. Glover thought it was an immense extension of the subject. The President, however, ruled that it legitimately emerged from it. Dr. Young thought the Council were losing sight of the real question at issue, which was more important and fundamental than the consideration of any particular schools. Students could now be admitted to the Royal Colleges without registration by the Council, and a still more important innovation was shown in the new

regulation that candidates could enter on their five years' course after passing one of the preliminary examinations recognised by "the examining board in England"—not the Medical Council necessarily. All the licensing bodies would in future claim the power of determining what preliminary examination should be recognised, and the real question was should they or should the Medical Council direct medical education? He suggested that a committee be appointed to report on the responsibilities and power of the Council to enforce medical education. Dr. Pettigrew again apprehended the thin end of the wedge, and that disintegration was now being inaugurated. Sir John Tuke tragically anticipated the revolt of a large number of licensing bodies, whilst it was, he said, an open secret that it was intended to reduce the five years' course to four years. If the proposed representation to the Privy Council was not sufficient to bring matters to an issue, it was no use committees' time being wasted. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Atthill, as representing the Irish College of Physicians, looked on the action of the London Colleges with the greatest regret; it was taking a stone from the foundation of the Council, if not the keystone of the arch, and there was a danger that the work of ten years would collapse. If they adopted this course the Irish College must be free to take what steps it found desirable. Dr. Ball, on behalf of the College of Surgeons in Ireland, was also anxious that the question should be settled once and for all, so that they might know at his College what they should do.

Dr. Norman Moore warmly defended the action of the Colleges in a speech of some length and eloquence. The Colleges had, he said, always supported the Council in registration, and wished still to do so; the objects of the two bodies, to improve medical education and to raise its standard, were identical. The Colleges simply claimed the right to determine the introduction of a student who sought admission to their institutions. Scientific education occupied quite a different place from what it did twenty years ago, and they recognised the fact that at many public schools instruction was given equal to, if not better, than that at medical schools. They could not compete, owing to want of funds, with the magnificent equipment of Victoria or Cambridge, and the Council would be astonished if they visited Eton, Winchester, or Tunbridge, for instance. They insisted that the schools should be on a public foundation and have certain apparatus; that there should be chemical and physical laboratories, and, if biology was recognised, a biological laboratory and museum; also that there should be separate teachers. Something had been said about Board Schools. Well, what they thought of was not the name of the school, but its ability to provide good instruction. He only wished that every medical school had as fine a laboratory as that at the Norwich Higher Grade School. He would like to see the profession within the reach of every man fitted to take part in it. Both Council and Colleges were united in their efforts to make preliminary medical education as good as possible; the latter had taken an immense amount of trouble to find out the best sources; why should the two bodies differ? He submitted that the Council was going outside its functions in dictating to the Colleges their duty. They would forego the registration of students rather than give away the power entrusted to them by Act of Parliament for four centuries, and deny their responsibilities. It had been suggested that the Colleges wished to find a way out of the five years' curriculum. That was altogether erroneous. The Colleges had always maintained the five years in the most loyal, straightforward, even rigid way, and had done so long, long before the matter was taken up by the Council.

Sir C. Nixon said that his extreme disappointment at first with the tone of the discussion had been removed by the able and temperate speech of Dr. Norman Moore. His distinct assurances had dispelled the whole bogie of the four years' course. He would never be a party to an attempt to go back to the four years' system, or to any questioning of the authority of the Council.

Some amicable settlement seemed at last to be within sight had not the clock pointed to a minute past the hour of adjournment. No one had moved the suspension of the standing orders, and Dr. McVail with some glee, and in spite of a protest from the chair, declared the meeting automatically adjourned.

Before resuming the discussion on Monday Dr. Reid asked if it would not be possible to complete the business of the session that afternoon. The President saw no reason why that should not be done if the members were not too diffuse, which was exactly what they were.

Dr. MacAlister resumed the debate on Dr. McVail's motion, the necessity for maintaining the five years' curriculum being his theme, although he also likened the students of secondary schools admitted to the First Conjoint Professional as medical half-timers. He held that the Colleges had been disloyal to the Medical Act by their new regulation in regard to students' registration. Dr. Windle followed the Cambridge professor, his remarks being directed against recognition of professional education obtained before registration as a medical student. Sir William Gairdner then spoke, as well as others, until the closure was moved and carried, so that the Council came face to face with these two motions, viz.:-

Moved by Dr. Bruce: That it be referred to the Educational Committee to consider and report to the Council whether it is desirable and practicable to provide:-

1. That students shall be required to pass a recognised examination in the subjects of physics, chemistry, and biology subsequently to passing a recognised examination in the subjects of preliminary education;

2. That a second or preliminary scientific registration of students who have thus passed in chemistry, physics, and biology be established by the Council;

3. That, dating from this second or preliminary scientific registration, the period of professional medical study be four years.

Moved by Mr. Ball: That it be referred to the Education Committee to consider and report to the Council whether it is desirable and practicable to provide-

(1) That after a date to be named, the Preliminary examination for admission to the medical profession shall consist of two sections.

Section (A).—An examination in general education as at present authorised by the General Medical Council.

Section (B).—An examination in physics, biology, and chemistry conducted by any recognised licensing body.

(2) That no person be admitted to register as a medical student with the Registrar of the General Medical Council who has not passed both the above sections of the Preliminary Examination, and has not produced evidence of entry at a recognised medical school.

(3) That no person receive any diploma until after the expiration of four winter and four summer sessions from the date of registration.

Dr. Pettigrew objected to both motion and amendment as an attempt to tinker up medical curriculum and registration which they had got into line after years of trouble. A motion by Sir Wm. Thomson that both motion and amendment be referred to the Education Committee was next put, viz.:-

That the Council, instead of expressing an opinion on the principles involved in the motion proposed by Dr. Bruce, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Ball, refers them to the Education Committee for consideration and report to the Council.

This was carried by suspending Standing Order IV., 14 and 19, and so the Council may have to fight the whole battle over again next session unless the Colleges in the meantime relent, which is not likely considering that the Council is about equally divided on the question, as the voting showed.

In endeavouring to bring the separate parts of this debate together we have branched away from some of the business transacted *en passant*. The President was absent for an hour on Friday afternoon attending a meeting of the British Association, and Mr. Bryant (the Treasurer) took the chair.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.

The report of the Education Committee on the steps taken for raising the standard of preliminary education stated that they had continued their negotiations with the various examining bodies, and had in the case of several of these arrived at highly satisfactory results. Dr. MacAlister, in presenting the report, was glad to say that the authorities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, had been willing to meet the Committee, and important changes had been made which in two former instances went even beyond the suggestions now offered as to the requirements which would

be enforced in future at their respective examinations. The report was adopted.

REPORT OF THE PHARMACOPEIA COMMITTEE.

Members.—Dr. MacAlister (Chairman), Sir John Batty Tuke, Dr. Payne, Dr. McVail, Dr. Athill, and Mr. Tichborne.

The Committee have to report that 30,474 copies of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, have been disposed of, the stock remaining at the printers on May 31 being 559 copies. As 804 copies have already been sold during the present year, the stock will probably be exhausted before the Council meets in November. The Committee therefore recommend that the President be authorised to order a fresh issue of 1,500 copies. This issue will afford an opportunity of inserting a slip of corrigenda dealing with two or three minor errors which have been discovered in the text.

The Indian and Colonial Addendum, 1900, was duly published at the end of last December. Copies were furnished through the Privy Council to the India Office and the Colonial Office for communication to the several Administrations; and official intimation of its issue as a Supplement to the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, has been conveyed to the Governments concerned. Up to the end of May 281 copies of the Addendum had been sold.

The collection of books relating to pharmacy and the Pharmacopœia has been arranged and catalogued under the supervision of Dr. Payne, to whom, for this service, and for the valuable additions he has himself made to the library, the Committee are much indebted. The Committee also desire to express their thanks for welcome gifts of books from several other donors.

Through the kindness of various pharmaceutical authorities in India and some of the colonies a large number of excellent specimens of crude drugs and preparations relating to the Addendum have been added to the collection of *materia medica* in the Committee's room.

At the invitation of the Committee two important series of investigations have been undertaken, under the direction of Professor Greenish, in the research laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The results have in part been published in the *Journal of the Society* under the titles of "The Percentage Ash of Crude Drugs and their Powders" and "Determination of the Accuracy or otherwise of the Solubilities given in the British Pharmacopœia." The researches, when complete, will be of great value in relation to the next revision of the Pharmacopœia. Other investigations, undertaken at the instance of the Committee in accordance with suggestions made at its conference with the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies, are in progress, and the results will in due time be made public.

Dr. MacAlister, in presenting this report, referred to the fact that it included the first results obtained by the course of meetings established between the committee and the Pharmaceutical Society. Further researches by Professor Greenish and Dr. Norman Collie were either ready for publication or already published. He was extremely anxious to impress on the Council the efficient help which had been received in pharmaceuticals throughout the country owing to the kindness of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in relation to research on doubtful points. He hoped that by the time they were ready for their next republication precise information obtained at their own instance would make them independent of copying other Pharmacopœias. The publishers had at the disposal of the committee 290*t.*, so that at the present moment the Pharmacopœia and Addendum paid their way.

Dr. Bruce inquired how far the question of copyright affected the Pharmacopœia, and what steps had been taken to secure the copyright.

Dr. MacAlister replied that so far as this country is concerned there is not the slightest doubt that the Council has the exclusive right of publishing the Pharmacopœia, and so far as India is concerned there is good ground for believing that the Act which confers an exclusive right in the United Kingdom is an Act of Imperial extension, and applies to the colonies and India as well.

The report was adopted.

THE COUNCIL'S FINANCES.

A report was presented by the Finance Committee showing that the income of the general and branch councils for the year ended December 31, 1900, was 8,657*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, and the expenditure for the same period 9,694*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a deficit on the year's working of 1,037*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* The report also showed that during the year 1900 1,936 copies of the 1898 B.P. had been sold, yielding the Council 696*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

net, while the expenses incurred were 288*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* more, viz.:—

British Pharmacopœia, 1898:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenses of Conference with Mr. Beggs and Mr. Clark	12	11	10			
Committee fees	50	8	0			
Grant to Dr. Attfield	100	0	0			
Printing	101	19	3			
Sundries	5	2	9			
New edition of 3,000 copies:—						
Printing... £206 8 6						
Binding 15 15 0						
	222	5	6			
				492	5	4

Indian and Colonial Addendum, 1900:—

Committee fees and expenses	245	14	0
Grant to Dr. Attfield	105	0	0
Grant to Dr. Tirard	105	0	0
Printing	23	2	6
Postages	14	5	11
	493	2	5
	£985	7	9

Mr. Horsley pointed out that 500*l.* had again been voted to the Irish Branch Council.

The report was considered *in camera* after a division, Mr. Horsley objecting to burking the discussion in this way.

BIRMINGHAM DEGREES IN DENTISTRY.

The Dental Education and Examination Committee on Friday reported fully upon these proposed degrees, concluding that the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery is intended to be, and in effect will be, a "Higher Qualification" in the sense of the clause in the Dentists Act referred to above. The degree of Master of Dental Surgery will be granted after not less than twelve months' interval upon the presentation of a thesis to be approved by examiners nominated for that purpose, and will be awarded or withheld according to their report. Owing to a technicality the Committee could make no order at present, inasmuch as no examination has as yet been held.

DR. IRVINE APPEARS.

The adjourned charge against Dr. Irvine, postponed from Wednesday to Saturday, June 8, was resumed on the latter day, when Dr. Irvine appeared, and stated that he had formed an impression that the Institution's advertisements

were the chief cause of the Council's displeasure. He read a letter addressed by his solicitor to the Registrar of the Council at the end of last session, which stated that the Committee of the Institute had offered at his request to withdraw all the advertisements and posters at once. He was personally satisfied that this was done in the most thorough and painstaking manner, and no more had been issued. He was not in any sense himself responsible for the issue of the advertisements.

Dr. Bateman, on behalf of complainant, inquired in a somewhat arrogant manner whether Dr. Irvine would be surprised to hear that the objectionable pamphlets, one of which he produced, had been issued in respect of Hospital Sunday, and, further, that his door-plate was still on the door of the Institute.

Dr. Irvine said he was surprised, and had heard for the first time that day that his door-plate still appeared, and had telegraphed to have it removed. In reply to Dr. Bateman's further remark that Dr. Irvine had not resigned his position at the Institute till some time after the Council's warning, the latter said that he resigned on February 21, and that his agreement bound him till May 21.

Sir William Gairdner said he quite understood all the

time that the *gravamen* of the charge was the advertisements, not the reduced fee. Mr. Brown did not agree with that, and was proceeding to explain why when he was stopped by "Oh, oh," and "Question." Sir C. Nixon pointed out that soliciting the public to consult Dr. Irvine at a reduced fee was part of the charge.

Dr. Hugh Woods (Secretary of the London and Counties Medical Protection Society) said their advice to Dr. Irvine to sever his connection with the Institute and to meet the wishes of the Council had been followed in every respect.

Dr. Irvine's statements produced a favourable impression, and it did not take the Council long to come to the conclusion that they should proceed no further in regard to the charge proved against him.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, DUBLIN.

The report of the Examination Committee on the inspection of examinations of the Apothecaries Hall, Dublin, as presented on Monday by Mr. Bryant, was to the effect that the inspector considered the examinations satisfactory, but that the number of candidates was extremely small, and of passes still more so. It appeared that the examinations had now reached an improved standard, and that the cost of inspection constituted a burden on the Council's finances which the small number of Licentiates annually turned out did not seem to justify. A motion to discontinue the special inspection of the examination was withdrawn until next session.

TREASURER AND COMMITTEES.

Though the Council failed to get through the business on Monday, they made a gallant attempt to conclude in good time on Tuesday by meeting an hour earlier than usual in order to resume *in camera* a case remitted by the Dental Committee, which occupied some time. On its termination, a motion of Mr. HORSLEY's, that a committee be appointed to consider the relations between the Council and the Branch Councils with regard to the former's finances and report to the next session, was carried without debate.

To succeed Sir Dyce Duckworth as Junior Treasurer, Mr. HORSLEY proposed Mr. Tomes, as he has given special consideration to dental finances. Mr. TOMES deprecated the suggestion, and eventually Dr. Pye-Smith was chosen as representing the Royal College of Physicians.

On the Education Committee Sir Hugh Beevor was appointed in place of Sir Dyce Duckworth; and the Pharmacopœia Committee was re-elected, with the addition of Dr. Norman Moore and Sir J. Philpson.

PREVENTION OF IMPERSONATION.

Consideration of another matter, which Mr. Horsley has followed up assiduously for the last ten years—the prevention of impersonation—was resumed. Last week it was resolved "That, with a view to identification of applicants for registration on the students' register, the form of application shall be filled up in the handwriting of the applicant." In the course of a short discussion which then followed, Mr. TOMES mentioned a case of impersonation which had come to light through the handwriting. The further recommendations proposed by the Personation Committee were deprecated by the PRESIDENT as covering too wide a field and threatening standing orders. After some argument by Mr. HORSLEY, Dr. MACALISTER cleared the way, with the assistance of the PRESIDENT, by a motion re-appointing the committee.

THE WEST OF SCOTLAND MEMORIAL AGAIN.

The President announced that the Council had considered *in camera* a letter from Dr. John Orr, secretary to an association of medical practitioners in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, dated June 6. The letter stated that, "We, the undersigned members of a deputation on a matter of vital importance to Glasgow and West of Scotland practitioners, protest against the action of the General Medical Council in refusing to receive the memorial signed by 400 practitioners, or to hear the deputation in support thereof." The Council had come to a resolution as follows: "That the Registrar be instructed to inform Mr. Orr that the letter forwarded by him has been communicated to the Council, and with a view to possible proceedings as a judicial body, they cannot further discuss the subject of the memorial."



DR. H. W. IRVINE.

After dealing with public health the Council took up the report of the Medical Aid Associations Committee. Dr. Glover said that the gist of it was that the feeling in favour of a Conciliation Board was growing, and their work was practically done.

At tea-time there were still two motions on the subject to be got rid of. Mr. Brown's was:—

That notices be published by advertisement and otherwise to the effect that association with medical aid societies and clubs which systematically canvass for patients will be regarded by the Council as infamous conduct in a professional respect rendering any practitioner proved to be guilty thereof liable to have his name removed from the medical register.

Mr. Brown spoke at much length, and reminded his fellow members that in 1899 the Council passed a resolution strongly disapproving of practitioners associating themselves with canvassing bodies, but that was only a pious opinion. They wanted something more, as the practice is spreading.

On the motion being put a dead silence proclaimed that no seconder was to be had.

DIRECT REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Brown next moved:—

That in the opinion of the Council the time has come when it is expedient to confer on the registered medical practitioners resident in England and Wales the power of returning an additional member to the General Council, as provided for in the Medical Act of 1886.

He remarked that the representation for England and Wales in 1886 was one to 5,658; now it is as one to 7,800. The great increase in numbers is due in very great measure to the influx of graduates and diplomats from Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Horsley seconded. He did not see how they could, with any show of justice, refuse to sanction what they could not deny was a right due to the profession; but that was exactly what the Council did, by 13 to 6.

After the transaction of some business *in camera*, the Council terminated the session.

College Notes.

BOTANICAL.—The students of the Nottingham School of Pharmacy had an afternoon's botanical ramble on June 6 in High Park Wood, and were favoured by glorious weather. They were accompanied by Mr. A. Russell Bennet, Principal of the school, who described the nineteen specimens which were discovered. This done, tea was partaken of at Moor Green Inn, and music beguiled the hours prior to the departure for Nottingham.

BOTANY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.—The students of the North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Newcastle-on-Tyne, accompanied by the Principal, Mr. F. R. Dudderidge, F.C.S., had a half-day's excursion to Alnwick on June 5. Permission had been obtained to go through the Castle grounds, and Mr. Patten, chemist, Alnwick, conducted the party round. Many of the party had cameras, and some capital photographs were taken of the Castle and surroundings. The main part of the afternoon was devoted to practical botany.

THE STUDENTS OF THE METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—In place of the usual weekly practical botanical class, went to Dorking on Tuesday, June 11. They then divided into three groups, Mr. Morgan's party exploring one side of Boxhill and Mr. Lucas's party the other, and the Principal's party went to Rannmore Common. A thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was spent, and a very large collection of plants, both official and otherwise, was procured. (We have received a list of thirty-five.) The company returned to London Bridge at 8 o'clock, after spending a very profitable afternoon.

TO RUB UP THEIR BOTANY.—Mr. H. Wootton, B.Sc., of the London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W., informs us that he welcomes all students who desire to visit the botanic garden at that College daily between 11 and 1 o'clock, or on Wednesday or Thursday evenings till dusk. The following are some of the plants now in flower:—*Verbascum*, *digitalis*, *centaurea*, *aconitum*, *epilobium*, *belladonna*, *Orchis maculata*, *iberis*, *cochlearia*, *satis*, *thalictrum*, *conium*, *papaver*, *nicotiana*, *armenia*, *Solanum Dulcamara*, *aquelegia*, *antirrhinum*, *ixia*, *lupinus*, *cistus*, *centranthus*, *iris*, *alchemilla*, *valeriana*, *dictamnus*, *Bryonia dioica*, *tradescantia*, and others.

AMONGST THE SPICES.—On June 7 the students of the Imperial College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, with their Principal, Mr.

Frederick Davis, visited the spice and drug import warehouses of the London Docks. The ivory-floor in the basement of the spice-warehouses, where 90,000 tons of ivory were stored, was first surveyed. The varieties of "bark," including Peruvian, Ceylon, and East Indian, were then inspected, and nutmegs by the ton in course of "picking." Genuine and wild mace were interesting, and the bright appearance of Penang cloves, as distinguished from the dull Zanzibar in bulk, was noted. The delicate aroma of the finer-quilled cinnamon was well marked from that of the coarser varieties. The cassia-bark of the twigs and the inner bark of the trunk next claimed attention, and the students were presented with specimens for their own use. The examination of the Museum and special specimens occupied a considerable part of the afternoon.

FLOWERS IN REGENT'S PARK.—Mr. C. E. Sage, F.C.S., of the Central School of Pharmacy, writes:—Candidates for the coming July Minor can find plenty of material for study at the Regent's Park Botanical Gardens now, and for country students who will be in London during the time which elapses between the first and second days no more profitable place for a morning's work could be selected. Most of the medicinal plants used in the fresh state are now in the best condition. *Belladonna* (*Atropa Belladonna*) may be seen at Regent's Park in flower. Students should make a point of seeing it, and noting the difference between it and the woody nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*). This latter has flowers with a bright blue corolla and a yellow centre made up of stamens. *Henbane* (*Conium maculatum*) is in flower, like most plants of the N.O. *Umbelliferae*. The spotted stem, the partial involucle of bracts, and the white tips of the leaves help to distinguish this plant from its close relations. *Foeniculum capillaceum*, *Carum carvi*, *Pimpinella anisum*, and *Enanthe crocata* are just at their best. If any doubts exist as to the identity of these, one or two of the fruits crushed between the fingers give an odour which will often settle the doubt. *Henbane* is not showing much flower in the Gardens, but it will be recognised by its odour and the shape of its leaves. Poppies are still in flower, and so is *Chelidonium majus* (celandine), which also belongs to the same natural order. Of leguminous plants which are of interest, *Cytisus Scoparius*, *Trifolium repens*, *Melilotus officinalis*, and *lupin* are easily recognised. As types of the *Rosaceæ*, *Rosa canina*, *Pyrus japonica*, *Rubus fruticosus*, and *Spirea Ulmaria* may be seen. The mustards, horseradish, shepherd's purse, and cuckoo-flower are all typical of the *Cruciferae*. Honeysuckle and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) belong to the *Caprifoliaceæ*, so also does the guelder rose, and the neuter flowers of this are often shown at examinations. *Digitalis*, red valerian, and medicinal valerian are blossoming, also rue, and amongst the *Compositæ*, chamomile, matricaria, and absinth may be noted, while the cornflower should be examined, because of the neuter florets. *Tamus communis*, black bryony (N.O. *Dioscoreæ*), a monocotyledon, should be compared with *Bryonia dioica*. The former climbs by its stems, the latter by its tendrils, which have a backward and forward twist in them. *B. dioica* belongs to the N.O. *Cucurbitaceæ*. The yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*) is still in flower. Notice should be paid to the stigmas and the position of the stamens. These plants belong to the N.O. *Iridaceæ*, whereas the sweet flag (*Acorus Calamus*) belongs to the *Acoraceæ*. The inflorescence of this latter is most curious; the spadix bearing the flowers seems to arise from the edge of the leaves, and the flowers are crowded all over it. This, with *Arum maculatum*, are frequently shown to Minor candidates. Solomon's seal and garlic are still in flower, but nearly over. *Rhamnus catharticus* and *Euonymus europaeus* are still in flower; the mulberry and lime have commenced to fruit. The euphorbium is represented by several varieties, and its curious inflorescence and cyathium should be carefully studied.

New Books.

Blair, A. A. *Chemical Analysis of Iron*. 4th ed. 9 x 6. Pp. 320. 18s. net. (Lippincott.)

Bolton, H. C. *Select Bibliography of Chemistry*, 1492-1897. Section 8: "Academic Dissertations." 8vo. Pp. 540. 7s. 6d. net. (Wesley.)

Geschwind, L. *The Manufacture of Alum and the Sulphates and other Salts of Alumina and Iron*. 10 x 6. Pp. 387. 12s. 6d. (Scott, Greenwood & Co.)

Nickell, J. M. *Botanical Ready Reference; especially Designed for Druggists and Physicians*. Containing all the botanical drugs known up to the present time, giving their medical properties and their botanical, common, pharmacopoeial and German names. 12mo. 10s. 6d. (Published in Milwaukee.)

Roger, G. H. *Introduction to Study of Medicine*. Trans. by M. S. Gabriel. 9½ x 5½. Pp. 564. 21s. net. (H. Kimpton.)

Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

TELEPHOTOGRAPHY

is explained in a little book which Messrs. R. & J. Beck (Limited) are issuing. The principle of the construction, and the properties and adjustments of the telephoto lens are briefly described in language which enables even the newest of amateurs to understand the why and the wherefore. Copies of the booklet sell at 6d., or unbound free.

SYNTOL

is a new developing-agent manufactured curiously enough in England. It is used without alkali, a normal solution being as follows:—

Syntol	...	...	...	5 grammes
Sodium sulphite	...	...	...	30 grammes
Water	...	...	...	500 c.c.

The resulting negatives are free from stain, clear, and vigorous, and the developer is one which can be used for several plates running without much discolouration of the solution resulting. Obviously, with a comparatively limited experience of a new developing-agent I am not able to say it is any better than the older developers.

PYROCATECHIN DEVELOPER.

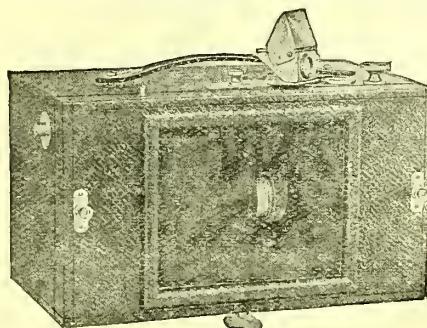
Vogel recommends the following combination of pyrocatechin and sodium phosphate as a developer:—

1.				
Pyrocatechin	...	...	...	5 grammes
Sodium sulphite	...	...	...	25 grammes
Water	...	...	...	250 c.c.
2.				
Sodium phosphate	...	...	...	37.6 grammes
Sodium hydrate	...	...	...	4 grammes
Water	...	...	...	250 c.c.

For use mix equal parts of 1 and 2, and water.

THE "AL-VISTA" CAMERA

is the name of a panoramic camera for which Messrs. Geo. Houghton & Sons, 88-89 High Holborn, W.C., are the English agents. The "Al-Vista," by means of a swinging lens, enables the operator to take in a scope of about 180° giving pictures of lengths from 4 to 16 inches, according to the size of the camera. It was the first camera to be brought out on the swinging-lens principle, and has several movements which are not found on other cameras. For instance, there is a device by which only part of the length of the film need be exposed. In this way, in the 3B size, pictures



$3\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 9 can be obtained. An ingenious attachment of a metal fan is also used for regulating the exposure, and so the objection to such cameras that only one speed is possible is overcome. The camera is finished with nickel fittings and covered with black morocco leather, giving it a really handsome appearance. The "Al-Vista" is made in several sizes, but for the amateur it is probable that the 3B, which sells at 4l. 4s., will be a favourite. The lens fitted to the 3B is an extra-rapid rectilinear one, and so can be used for architectural subjects as well as landscapes. Dealers should write to Messrs. Houghton for the "Al-Vista" booklet, which gives all particulars of sizes and prices.

M.Q. CARTOLS.

I have been trying the developer which Messrs. J. J. Griffin & Sons (Limited) send out under the above title, and find it a clean and nice-working one. The M.Q. cartol-developer was originally produced for use with gaslight development-papers, but has recently been so modified that it does equally well for plates and films. The new cartols are made of opaque celluloid, and the end lids are stuck on with acetone so as to exclude the air from the contents. When speaking to Messrs. Griffin's representative recently I referred to the cartol booklet, to which exception was taken in the *C. & D.* some eight months ago. It appears that the paragraph about "ill-balanced scales" and "oxidised chemicals" was not happily worded, but was never intended to reflect on chemists. Anyhow, the *amende honorable* was at once made by withdrawing the booklets from circulation. It might be mentioned that the cartol package, in which a septum separates the two constituents of the developer, is the subject of a patent.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION.

The article on "Medicinal Plants at Kew" in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of June 8 has suggested a competition in photographs of medicinal plants. The term "medicinal plants" is not confined to official *materia medica*, but is intended to include any plant used in medicine. At this time of the year there is no lack of suitable subjects, and, as the humblest and commonest flower is equally eligible with unusual and rare plants, the response should be considerable. Our last photographic competition was in 1897, when a prize was given for the best picture of a chemist's shop, but the present competition gives even greater scope for technical excellence. It is surprising what a difference lighting, arrangement, and background make when photographing a floral study. A prize of a guinea will be awarded for the best photograph sent in, and if the response warrants it further prizes will be added at the discretion of the Editor. The competition will remain open till July 20. Photographs sent in (preferably unmounted) should bear on the back the name of the plant, competitor's name, and address. Competitors should also tell us when and where the photograph was taken.

THE COUPALL SYSTEM,

which has just been inaugurated by Messrs. Wellington & Ward, is an endeavour to ensure to dealers a profit on the developing and printing of the films they sell. The "coupalls" are sold of different colours, the prices being as follows: blue (for all sizes up to and including $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; red (for all sizes up to and including $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, two red coupalls are required for a No. 1 panoramic picture; yellow (for all sizes up to and including $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, half-plate pictures require two, and whole-plate pictures four yellow coupalls; green (for all sizes up to 5×4), 3d. each, panoramic pictures, No. 4 size, or pictures 7×5 , require two green coupalls. The coupalls are issued in sheets of a dozen, the dealer being allowed a discount of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ off the face value. Each coupall is accepted by Messrs. Wellington & Ward for developing one negative and furnishing therefrom an unmounted P.O.P. or bromide print. The system seems simplicity itself; but the other morning, after explaining it to a customer, he asked me how I manage when a customer wants two or three prints from each negative. I was obliged to say the contingency had not arisen, but I had no doubt that by juggling with the various priced coupalls it could be managed. I have since written to inquire what proportion of the coupall is reckoned for developing and printing.

DARK-ROOMS.

Messrs. Rayson & Co., chemists, Ringwood.
 Mr. C. J. Gibbs, chemist, King Street, Weymouth.
 Mr. P. Knight, chemist, 85 High Street, Harlesden.
 Mr. A. C. Gee, chemist, 12 Penryn Street, Redruth.
 Mr. T. J. Wilkes, chemist, Institute Road, Swanage.
 Messrs. Taylor & Brawn, 36 St. Peter's Street, Bedford.
 Messrs. Knight & Milne, 77 Atlantic Road, Brixton, S.W.
 Mr. F. Ingram Johnson, chemist, Park Street, Southend-on-Sea.
 Mr. Edmond Dodge, chemist and druggist, 31 High Street, Lowestoft.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, June 5, at 3 o'clock. The President (Mr. George Beggs) presided, and the other members of Council who attended were the Vice-President (Mr. Bernard), Mr. Grindley (Hon. Treasurer), and Messrs. J. E. Connor, J. N. Moffit, George Brown, W. D. Porter, P. Kelly, Thomas Batt, and R. Simpson.

THE SALE OF POISONS.

The PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, before taking up the work in the agenda I will ask our Vice-President to say a few words with reference to our action in the case of the recent inquest at Dalkey.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he desired to bring under the notice of the Council the observations made by Mr. Coroner Friery in conducting an inquest at Dalkey (near Dublin) on June 3, and the misleading statement which he made of the law regulating the sale of poisons. It had cast great odium upon the pharmaceutical chemists of Dublin. He (Mr. Bernard) was sure that when the Coroner found out the error into which he had fallen he would withdraw his observations and charges. When the Coroner's statement appeared the President and himself (Mr. Bernard) felt that no time should be lost in placing accurately before the public the regulation which applied to the case in question, so as to show that both of the chemists who sold the laudanum taken by the deceased person on whose remains the inquest was held had acted strictly up to the requirement of the law when they labelled the article "Laudanum—Poison," and had the name and address of the seller on the label. They addressed letters on the subject to the four Dublin daily newspapers, and two of them had published short articles on the matter, for which the best thanks of the Council were due.

Mr. Bernard then read the article in the *Irish Times*, from which we quoted last week, and also the *Irish Daily Independent's* editorial.

The PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, I think you will fully endorse our action in this matter. It is of the greatest importance that the public should understand that the pharmaceutical chemists thoroughly know the law regarding the sale of poisons; and, furthermore, I think the attention of the Castle authorities should be directed to the many cases of unqualified persons dealing in such poisons, and to the great difficulty our Society has to contend with when bringing cases before the Law Courts in getting many of the Magistrates to rule according to the Poisons Acts. Compare the action of the authorities, in a case of infringements of the Excise laws, with the way in which they treat infringements of the laws for the protection of the public in the sale of poisons.

The action taken by the President and Vice-President in the matter was unanimously approved of by the Council.

OTHER BUSINESS.

A letter from the Privy Council office relative to the proposed new regulation as to the inclusion of theoretical chemistry in the examination for the Licence was referred to the School Committee.

Donations were received from the Pharmacy Board of Queensland of a copy of the Pharmaceutical List of Queensland for the year 1901; from Messrs. Martindale and Westcott of a copy of the tenth edition of the "Extra Pharmacopeia"; and from the directors of the Wellcome chemical research laboratories of copies of four pamphlets. On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. GRINDLEY, thanks were voted to the donors.

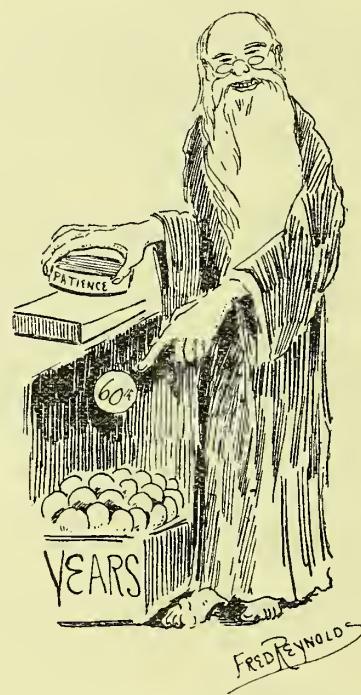
Mr. James Michie, M.P.S., was re-elected examiner to conduct the practical pharmacy division of the Pharmaceutical Licence examination.

Dr. Robert Watt, of Belfast, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Robert Wolfe, of the Assam Pharmacy, Rihabari, Upper Assam, India; Mr. John Mc Birney, of Ballybay; and Mr. William J. Adamson, of Ballina, were nominated for membership.

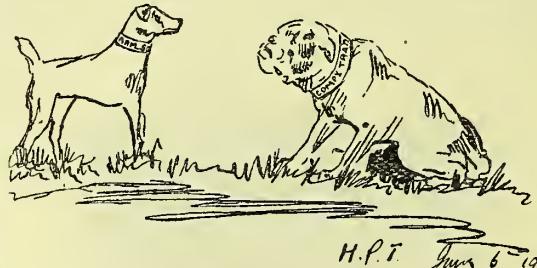
Further business having been disposed of, the Council separated.

The Art of Pharmacy.



Decoration of the Chief Pillar.

"Thank goodness, that's another one rounded off!" said the noble man, as the *Bolus annuus* dropped on the pile, and some who looked on cried, "Let us decorate the chief!" Now "After the close of the public business at the Council meeting," saith a sage and chronicler, "Mr. Carteighe, in mentioning the matter, drew attention to a very handsome design which had been prepared for the purpose by making use of the arms of the Society." And he suggested that as many members of the Society as desire to contribute to the cost of producing the badge should forward to him contributions not exceeding 10s. 6d. For a grip to the badge another victim of the Art of Pharmacy has suggested this



device, in which the little dog represents the Pharmaceutical Society, and the bull is company-pharmacy. After the contest there was one dog. Which?

THE WEST INDIES are on the boom just now, and Mr. Harold Hamel-Smith has seized the psychological moment by issuing an interesting little pamphlet on cocoa-planting there, which is published at 1s. Although the pamphlet consists solely of reprints of letters and articles, it is interesting, and if all that is said about cocoa-planting in it be true, it is a profitable business. The consumption of chocolate and cocoa is increasing at such a pace that the present sources of supply appear to be inadequate to meet the demand. Mr. Hamel-Smith, therefore, urges those who want to invest capital and employ their energies, to devote them to cocoa-planting in the West Indies.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The General Medical Council

in the exercise of its disciplinary powers has courageously done its duty to the public, and has incidentally rendered a valuable service to pharmacy, by its attitude towards the Scotch doctors who insisted on their professional right to defy the Pharmacy Act. In the face of a noisy if not an influential opposition the Council has made clear to the shopkeeping doctors of the West of Scotland that if they choose to trade as pharmacists, which they have a perfect right to do, they must carry on their business in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law made and provided for the safety and welfare of the public. In other words, the Council, in accepting the submission of the first offender brought before it, has declared in unmistakable language that it intends to treat illegitimate competition in pharmacy as infamous conduct in a professional respect.

Claudius Cæsar,

it is recorded, once wrote a very compromising note against the name of a senator who in his opinion had dishonoured his order, in the public register of that body. The effect of that censure would have been the disgrace of the senator. His friends approached the Emperor, and with much difficulty induced him to delete the criticism. Claudius drew his pen through the comment he had written, but as he did so he remarked, "I desire that the erasure shall remain"; and historians have not been able to decide whether to quote this incident as a specimen of the imbecility or of the subtlety which were so curiously combined in the character of Claudius. Be that how it may, it is certain that the Roman Emperor's observation suggested a right and just policy towards offenders. It may be wise to show leniency towards individuals, but the condemnation of dangerous conduct should remain on record. This is the course which the General Medical Council has adopted.

Lord Avebury

is famous as a painstaking investigator as well as a patient legislator; but it is an open secret that of all the entomological, anthropological, financial, and sociological problems he has tackled he never met with a tougher one than that set him by the Western Chemists' Association of London. After mastering the fact that there are two sorts and conditions of chemists—one lot being sages who in the intervals of their scientific researches dispense physicians' prescriptions and provide the public with such appliances as can be proved to be strictly medical; and the other lot mere "miscellaneous parties" who soil their fingers with tooth-brushes, furniture-polish and feeding-bottles—his Lordship was met by the difficulty that it is the miscellaneous men who want to close their shops, and the *savants*, who one would have thought would have revelled in the peaceful repose of a back shop with the front door closed, who object to douse the glare of their glittering temples so long as a belated sixpence is attainable.

His Failure

was due to "loss on trading, competition of drug stores, and payment of interest on 300*l.*" borrowed capital at the rate of 1*l.* a week. That is a quotation from a bankruptcy report in last week's *C. & D.* (page 927). The debtor, I gather, had struggled on against these adverse influences since 1886, and he had actually paid in that time 673*l.* as interest on the borrowed 300*l.*, the capital being still owing. Prosperous

pharmacists should try sometimes to realise the long, wearisome, never-ending anxiety which the dozen lines of the report, from which I have quoted, pictures. I scarcely care to draw the moral which the story suggests. The most obvious one to a cynic seems to be that it is better to be a money-lender than a pharmacist. The one a little below the surface is that if a chemist's assistant without capital is determined to go into business for himself, and can make the acquaintance of the usurer who figures in the Islington record, he should, in view of the inevitable drug-store competition, get 3,000*l.* from him instead of 300*l.* The smaller sum is of no use to fight the companies with.

Chemists' Windows

in good thoroughfares are worth money. It is not necessary at this moment to discuss how they can best be utilised, but I mention the matter to direct attention to two paragraphs in last week's *C. & D.*; one, under Legal Reports (page 926), refers to the hire of a window by a soap-firm, who paid 10*s.* for the use of it (the report does not say for how long), the chemist to buy from them a certain quantity of the soap; the other, under American notes (page 910), states that druggists in New York in prominent locations "will often get \$10 per day for a special display." Which price may be the nearer to the actual value of a window I cannot say; but the owner of a good one should remember that it ought to be worth as much to him as to the other man.

The Diamond Jubilee

of the Pharmaceutical Society is to be celebrated in the most unexpected manner. The President is to be provided with "a suitable official badge to be worn on ceremonial occasions." The arms of the Society are to be somehow displayed in this badge, which, I suppose, will be of gold and hung by a massive chain on the presidential bosom. The masquerade will not be complete without a coloured gown and a cocked hat. I have no prejudice against decorations won by valour or merit; nor do I object to the retention of quaint old costumes which have been sanctioned by centuries of usage, and might have had some purpose in their origin. But I can hardly think the members of a serious society, which aims to represent a sober-minded class of modern business men, will approve of this absolutely purposeless travesty of the vanities of the old craft guilds.

Foreign Experience

is a good thing for everybody. The foreigners may not be so good as ourselves, but they are different in many respects, and we miss a great chance of education if we do not take every reasonable opportunity of coming in contact with them. Chemists' assistants seem to have exceptional openings for gaining experience abroad. There were thirteen colonial and foreign situations advertised in the *C. & D.* Supplement last week, eight the week before and there are such offered every week. There ought to be a sharp competition for these berths among young fellows who are qualified but not married. They will never have an equally good chance of seeing a bit of the world after they settle down to a home in this country, as probably most of them hope to do, but they will value that home all the more if they can recall the experience of their *Wanderjahren*. That a great many do thus take advantage of their youth and competence was proved to me the other day by a friend who had had circulars addressed to all the persons named in the chemists' and druggists' register who appeared to be residing abroad. There were over 500 of these, or about one-thirtieth of the whole.

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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

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Editorial Comments.

Company Legislation.

SIR WILLIAM TURNER announced to the General Medical Council last week that the Executive Committee of the Council had been in communication with the Lord Chancellor regarding the introduction of Bills into Parliament to prevent limited companies practising medicine or dentistry. Like the Pharmaceutical Council, the General Medical Council has no hope of anything being done in the matter by Parliament this Session, and it is at least doubtful if the present Parliament will touch subjects of this nature at all. So far as the Pharmacy Bill is concerned, the meetings of chemists and druggists which have been convened throughout the country by the Pharmaceutical Council have endorsed generally the terms of the measure, but there is nothing to be gained by blinding our eyes to the fact that it is company legislation that chemists and druggists want. All else in the Pharmacy Bill has been taken on trust, much of it only on the strong representations of the Society's mouthpieces that unpalatable and other details are declared by the legal advisers to be requisite as safeguards to the main principle upon which the Bill is founded. While there has been some progress in bringing the trade up to the sticking-point, the Council has not obtained the slightest encouragement from either the Privy Council or the Lord Chancellor as to the introduction of the Bill into Parliament. This is not unexpected; but, since the General Medical Council has also approached the Lord Chancellor in respect to the practice of dentistry and medicine by companies, we feel that before a step further is taken with the Pharmacy Bill the Pharmaceutical Council should ascertain the terms of the General Medical Council's Bills, so as to consider whether or not the same terms may be sought for the practice of pharmacy. It will be admitted that callings so closely related as dentistry, medicine, and pharmacy should, as far as possible, be treated similarly by Parliament; and, although we may probably be the last to claim for pharmacy equal treatment with dentistry and medicine on account of its professional nature, we cannot

avoid the surmise that the Pharmacy Bill will have a better chance of getting through Parliament if it resemble the Dental and Medical Bills in terms, and is considered at the same time. The three measures must of necessity differ in certain respects, for in pharmacy the company-principle is established, and of large growth; in dentistry it has just taken root, and in medicine it does not yet exist; but the relation is sufficiently intimate and the objects so alike that it would be a legislative blunder for our authorities not to consider the Dental and Medical Bills before proceeding further with the Pharmacy Bill.

South African Aloes.

THE composition of the various kinds of aloes that are used in medicine has long been attractive to chemists, and although mainly of academic interest, because the results bear practically no relation to the activity of the drugs, there is a certain degree of comfort in the observations on the yields of aloin, and the differing composition of these bodies. Cape aloes is recalcitrant in so far as by the ordinary process of resin-extraction with alcohol it leaves no aloin behind; but a few years ago Tschirsch and his collaborators showed that Cape aloes does contain an aloin. Natal aloes is not in this respect so elusive, but it can scarcely be called a commercial article nowadays. Nevertheless, by the aid of a specimen obtained from Professor H. G. Greenish, the chemistry of this aloes has recently been re-investigated by Tschirsch and Klaveness (*Archiv der Pharmazie*, 1901, 231). Aloin was first isolated from this aloes in 1871 by Flückiger, and has since been the subject of researches by Tilden, Treumann, and Groenewold. Leger has isolated two crystalline compounds from the aloes: these he described as nataloin and homonataloin. To these he gave the formulae $C_{16}H_{18}O$, and $C_{15}H_{16}O_7$; he also considered that there is in aloes a polymer of homonataloin. Tschirsch and Klaveness prepared nataloin by macerating the powdered aloes with alcohol for one day, by which the greater part of the resin was dissolved whilst the chief part of the nataloin was left behind. The crude aloin was washed with alcohol, dried, and purified by recrystallisation from 70-per-cent. alcohol. After six or eight crystallisations pure aloin to the extent of 15 to 16 per cent. was obtained as a yellow crystalline powder. No sharp melting could be obtained for the compound; it began to blacken at 190° C., and was liquefied at 210° . It was found to contain no water of crystallisation, although Groenewold stated that he found half a molecule. With the compound dried at 110° C. a number of combustions were made, and five concordant analyses gave the mean of carbon = 59.53 per cent., and hydrogen = 5.92 per cent., agreeing with the formula $C_{15}H_{18}O_7$, as given by Leger; Flückiger gave $C_{31}H_{38}O_{15}$, and Tilden $C_{22}H_{28}O_{11}$. By crystallisation from acetic acid and then from alcohol, the traces of impurity which hindered the compound from melting sharply were removed, and this alone was found to melt sharply at 202° to 204° C. This purified specimen on combustion gave figures agreeing perfectly with those above quoted. According to Groenewold nataloin contains a methoxy group, and the authors confirm this observation, stating further that it is insoluble in water, ether, and chloroform, but is soluble in 70-per-cent. alcohol, pyridine, hot acetic acid, and caustic alkalies. The solutions are light-coloured when fresh, but darken on keeping. Nataloin easily reduces ammoniacal silver nitrate on heating. It does not give either Bornträger's or Klunge's reaction, nor the reactions with the halogens or cyanides. It gives with copper sulphate the well-known

canary-coloured reaction as do the other aloins. By the action of acetic anhydride nataloin yields a colourless crystalline compound, which Tilden regarded as a hexacetyl derivative. The present authors consider that the body is not acetylnataloin at all, but that the primary action of the acid on nataloin is to condense it, and that the further action is an acetylation. The compound melts at 240° C., and contains 60.72 per cent. of carbon and 6.27 per cent. of hydrogen. After separation of the crystalline compound a yellowish flocculent precipitate was obtained, which yielded a fluorescent solution in alcohol. This compound gave figures on analysis which show clearly that it is a pentacetyl derivative; so that Tilden was not far wrong, and merely got there in one leap instead of two. The pentacetyl derivative melts at 125° C. In a similar way a pentabenzoyl derivative was obtained which melts at 168° C. Tschirsch and Pedersen have previously shown that the resin of Barbados aloes consists chiefly of the cinnamic-acid ester of aloeresinotannol. The corresponding nataloeresinotannol forms a brown powder, having the formula $C_{22}H_{22}O_8$, whilst the acid obtained by hydrolysis of the resin ester is not cinnamic acid, but paracumaric acid. The resin ester of Natal aloes is therefore nataloeresinotannol paracoumarate. The complex alcohol was examined further, and a well-defined tetrabenzoyl derivative was obtained from it.

The authors also communicate an interesting paper (page 241) on the chemistry of Uganda aloes. They refer to it as the new variety which was brought into the London market last year, which belongs to the type of Cape aloes, and is found in two forms—as small fragments or grains ("chips"), and as "bricks, under the name of Crown aloes." After referring to the work of Naylor and Bryant, and Evans, the authors describe the preparation of the aloin from this variety. They had considerable difficulty in preparing it at first, and finally found that the best method was to treat 500 grammes of the aloes with 500 c.c. of methyl alcohol, and macerate for two or three days. The mixture was then heated to 50° – 60° C., and 2.75 litres of chloroform added. The mixture was well shaken for twenty-four hours at intervals, and then allowed to separate. The residue from the chloroform mixture was, after several extractions, made of a syrupy consistency with a mixture of chloroform and alcohol, and allowed to crystallise. Uganda aloin so obtained dissolves easily in water, alcohol, and acetone, and also in acetic and mineral acids, and dilute alkalies. It is insoluble in ether, chloroform, and benzene. It melts at 138° to 139° ; it reduces silver nitrate (ammoniacal) in the cold. It does not give Klunge's reaction, nor that with copper sulphate and hydrocyanic acid. A series of combustions gave figures which agree well with the formula $C_{16}H_{18}O_7$, which was also confirmed by freezing-point determinations. By the usual methods it was benzoylated, and the resulting compound was analysed. From the results it appears that the aloin contains at least two hydroxy groups, as a well-defined dibenzoyl derivative was obtained. This establishes the formula $C_{15}H_{11}(OH)_2(OCH_3)O_4$, the presence of the methoxy group being established by a determination of the methyl by Zeisel's method. At the same time the authors have made a careful comparison of this aloin with capaloin. This comparison establishes definitely that the aloin from Uganda aloes is identical with capaloin—an additional proof, if any had been needed, that so-called Uganda aloes is Cape aloes.

An examination of the resin from the aloes shows that it is a paracumaric acid ester of an alcohol which may be called Uganda-resinotannol. Its formula is $C_{22}H_{22}O_8$, and on saponification it leaves paracumaric acid. An emodin melting sharply at 224° was also prepared from the aloes.

Motor-car Business.

MANY chemists have already realised that the advent of the motor-car can be turned to commercial advantage by the sale of the special petroleum spirit and lubricant required. Judging by the inquiries we get from country chemists there are many others who would take up the sale of motor requisites if they knew how to go about it. It is the purpose of this article to briefly indicate the uses of petroleum spirit, and make clear the proper methods of storing it.

The present range of motor-cars is divisible into three classes—those in which the propulsion is brought about by electricity, steam, and petroleum spirit. Electricity is not likely to become the favourite for motor-cars soon, for although electrically-propelled cars are easily controlled, and run smoothly, they cost more in the first place, are more difficult to get recharged, and are subject to so many uncertainties that they have already an almost proverbial reputation for untrustworthiness. This will doubtless be remedied in time. The next class of car is steam propelled. Those at present on sale in this country are of American manufacture, and are finding favour on account of the absence of vibration and smooth running. In these petroleum spirit is used as the fuel, and about twice the quantity of spirit is burnt than that used by a petroleum-spirit motor, so that from that point of view the owners should be the best customers. There are disadvantages connected with steam-motors which need not be referred to here beyond the fact that the prevention of incrustation in the boiler-tubes is an ever-present bugbear. Perhaps the use of distilled water might bring the users of steam-cars to be bigger customers of the chemists. With the third type of motor the force is obtained by the explosion of a mixture of air and petroleum spirit. The mixture is promoted by mechanical means, and it is afterwards exploded in the cylinder by an electric spark (electric ignition), or in an ignition-tube, which is a porcelain tube kept at red heat. Four strokes follow each other in rapid succession, the order being (1) suction, (2) compression, (3) combustion, (4) exhaustion strokes. This repeated from 250 to 750 times a minute, as it is in modern motors, gives the characteristic noise to motor-cars. The cylinder, which becomes very hot from the energetic chemical action that takes place within it, is cooled by a water-jacket connected with a grid of tubes kept cool by the circulation of air between them.

All kinds of cars require a lubricator, either solid or liquid, or both. The lubricators are mineral greases and oils, and must be free from acidity. The petroleum spirit required is one having a sp. gr. of 0·680 at 60° F.; but for motor-tricycles a heavier kind, having the sp. gr. of 0·700, is sometimes preferred. A lighter spirit of sp. gr. 0·650 is occasionally asked for for use in cold weather, but it is relatively higher in price than the heavier spirits. Many motorists like to test the sp. gr. of their spirit by means of a hydrometer, but it should be remembered that a difference in temperature makes a difference in the density of the fluid, which should be accordingly allowed for. It is obvious that such a volatile spirit as the petroleum referred to needs to be stored with care, but with proper precautions the danger involved is not larger than that engendered by storing petroleum. It is rather a curious anomaly that if the petroleum spirit is for own use it can be stored in quantities of 60 gals., if in 2-gal. cans, without a licence, but if kept for sale a licence is needed from the local authority. The Home Office has, for the storage of petroleum spirit, issued regulations under authority of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896. These regulations, dated April 26, 1900, apply to spirit kept for own use. Local authorities, as already stated, govern the keeping for sale, and do not

grant a licence until they are satisfied that the premises are suitable. Usually it is stipulated that there must be used for storing a fireproof, isolated building, so constructed that the spirit cannot escape in case of leakage. In practice this is a condition not difficult to fulfil. Perhaps the best way of keeping the spirit is in underground tanks, from which it is pumped when required for sale. It is needless to add that no naked light can be used about or in the petroleum-store, and that the precaution of keeping the stock of spirit under lock and key must be observed. A licence costs 5s. a year. The railway companies usually have special regulations for conveying petroleum spirit, and many of them specify certain days of the week for receiving it which the wholesaler is quite conversant with. It might be mentioned, however, that large and small quantities of the spirit cost about the same for carriage, so that it is obviously advantageous to have a large consignment rather than several small ones. A ton, equal to 240 gals., can be sent in drums, and so the weight of the cases required by the railway regulations for smaller quantities is avoided. Some of the wholesale dealers who advertise in the *C. & D.* publish lists of agents, which motorists consult when touring; it is therefore advisable to get one's name included in these. The journals devoted to motoring also occasionally give lists of persons stocking petroleum spirit, and many of the names we notice are those of chemists and druggists.

The Poisons Schedule.

THE Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, has appointed the following as a committee to consider the amendment of the first schedule annexed to the Pharmacy Act, 1868:—

Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P., F.R.S. (Chairman); Mr. Alexander Cross, M.P.; Professor T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S.; Professor W. A. Tilden, F.R.S.; Dr. Thomas Stevenson; Mr. William Martindale, F.C.S.; and Mr. J. H. Harrison.

SUCH is the official announcement. It does not come as a surprise to those who follow pharmaceutical events closely. The Privy Council had its appetite whetted by the ease with which the addition of carbolic-acid solutions (with reservations) was accepted, and the object of the present inquiry appears to be along this groove—that is, how far may the poisons scheduled be taken out of the hands of the qualified persons specially mentioned in the Pharmacy Act with safety to the public? In short, the member for Camlachie and his henchman, Mr. Dobbs, are having their reward, at least to the extent of recognition by the Privy Council. There is no cause for alarm; the matter had to be settled sooner or later, and better for all concerned that amending legislation should be prefaced by inquiry through a committee of experts, so that the Legislature may be guided by well-ascertained facts. The committee will, it is expected, hear evidence, so that chemists and druggists in agricultural districts (whose rights are mainly threatened) will have the opportunity of submitting their case for consideration.

SALE OF "PROPRIETARIES" BY SMALL SHOPKEEPERS.

It is more than a year since the Board of Inland Revenue issued a general order to its officers, calling attention to the fact that entire drugs recommended for the cure of ailments may only be sold by persons specially exempt in the Act, or by those holding a patent-medicine licence. The latest entire drugs to come under the order are vaseline and menthol cones. An Excise-officer has told several small shopkeepers that they must take out a licence if they are to continue to sell them. We see no reason for disputing the officer's statement, and therefore specially call the attention

of our subscribers to the matter, so that they may not lead any of their customers into a trap.

THE OMNISCIENT INSPECTOR IN MIDDLESEX.

The Middlesex County Council has recently considered reports on the administration of the Acts relating to the sale of food and drugs, to weights and measures, shop-hours, and explosives, which were somewhat fuller than such reports usually are. The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts report stated that 3,347 samples were taken during the year under review, and that 147 were adulterated, being a percentage of 4.4. Because the percentage of adulteration in the previous year was 5.1, and throughout the whole country 9.4, the committee congratulated the Council on the efficient administration of the Acts in the county. Public authorities are too ready to draw conclusions from the figures they present. We had last week an instance of this by Dr. Alfred Hill, the medical officer of health and analyst for Birmingham, upon which "Xrayser" commented so well last week that we need only say that to compare one district or one year with another the same conditions should be observed and the same articles should be sampled. For instance, the percentage of adulteration would have been much higher if the articles sampled had been mercurial ointment or magnesia, and in this very report it is stated that 150 samples of beer were tested for arsenic and that they were all pure. Here was an important item to swell the number of unadulterated samples. The committee complained that the Magistrates had not imposed sufficient heavy penalties. The number of samples taken, they say, works out at one sample for every 2337 persons, and then comes an interesting statement that in the view of the Local Government Board there should be at least one sample taken for every thousand persons.

A WEIGHTY DOCUMENT.

Mr. Bridge, a weights and measures inspector for the eastern district of Middlesex, does not confine himself to simply reporting the actual work done, his report being full of suggestions to magistrates, traders, and even to Parliament. He is proud of his success, however, for he tells the Council "to detect some offences almost needs the aid of Ithuriel's Spear, or the Ring of Gyges, yet the efforts put forth have not been without some measure of effect." In referring to a case of removal of the lead-adjustment in weights he adds, "the defendant was a woman, strange to say." Why so? He thinks that polishing soap and paste are largely the causes of deficient weights, and suggests the use of plain soap and hot water only for cleaning. The report raises an interesting point as to the use of bottles represented as containing Imperial measure. He says these are often filled without measuring, and that when that is done they become measures, and their use, unless stamped, is illegal. He admits that this opens a huge question, because the value of the bottles would be enhanced 50 per cent., and he adds that this has a serious issue in these days of foreign competition. We do not know that it is part of his duty, nor do we admit his qualification, to express an opinion upon trade customs which are not violations of the existing laws; but he refers to what he calls a bad and reprehensible custom by which a great number of traders now completely hide their balance or weighing-instruments behind goods so that customers cannot see the weighing. He thinks that a fair and open trader who does not desire to figure as a defendant under the Merchandise-marks Act will see that his customers have an open view of all weighing and measuring operations. He thus indicates the spirit which unfortunately prevails amongst officers who administer trade laws. It is a gratuitous insult to suggest that traders hide

their scales in order to cheat their customers, and we should have thought that if there are any traders in the Middlesex County Council they would have told their officer that his report should not be used as a means of casting reflections upon the honesty of those who were legally carrying on their business. It is not an offence under the Merchandise-marks Act to weigh goods out of sight of the purchaser, and Mr. Bridge ought to know that the public have their remedy if just weight is not given them.

THE CASE OF DR. IRVINE.

Dr. Irvine's appearance before the Medical Council last Saturday, and his assurances that he had withdrawn from the Birmingham Consultative Institution and had nothing whatever to do with its advertising methods, was followed by the Council's abandonment of the charge of infamous conduct brought against him. His appearance vindicated the Council's dignity, and there was no reason at all for being vindictive to Dr. Irvine. The *British Medical Journal* apparently has not relished our remarks upon this point, and takes us to task for presuming to say that the Birmingham Institution was and is an honest attempt to meet a professional and public grievance, and is amazed at our bringing the Institution into juxtaposition with the London Polyclinic. But our contemporary ignores the more important suggestions which we put forward, first, that an institution of the nature of the Birmingham one would be a public benefit if carried on with the approval of medical practitioners on Polyclinic lines, and second, that the principles of the Birmingham Institution, if tolerated, would open the way to abuse of the provisions of the Medical Acts by incorporation of commercial bodies for the purpose of carrying on medical practice through registered practitioners employed by them. We recognise the latter as a most serious danger to medical practitioners as well as to the public, and our references to the matter were made in the knowledge of twenty years' disaster which has fallen upon pharmacy, owing to the toleration of company-trading in pharmacy. It is the fact that medical practitioners have no better law than ourselves in this matter, and limited-companies for the practice of medicine are quite legal, but have been made impossible, because any registered practitioner acting for or on behalf of any such companies lays himself open to a charge of infamous conduct in a professional respect. The *British Medical Journal* has not, as far as we have noticed, sufficiently realised the danger of tolerating the Irvinian method, the red rag of advertising alone having drawn the rage of the authorities. It was wretched business to further bait Dr. Irvine, as was done in the last week of May, because he received his appointment as a school-inspector owing to his qualifications as an ex-schoolmaster and arts-graduate of the Dublin University. All who knew of his medical escapade should have known that his purgation from the unprofessional charge was a mere matter of form; they also knew that Dr. Irvine's offence was not that of the advertising quack, and they ought to have welcomed his scholastic appointment, rather than treated it as a slur upon the General Medical Council.

M.P.S.—A facetious young man in a Northern town (who has nothing to do with pharmacy) has the letters M.P.S. printed after his name on his visiting cards. His smartness landed him in prison for theft, and the explanation he gave of the meaning of the letters was, "More Pork Sausages."

VETERINARY PRACTICE—Bixby: "I want some liquor for my horse—he has an attack of colic." The Druggist: "What kind of liquor, sir?" Bixby: "Blessed if I can tell. I suppose you would know." The Druggist: "Certainly, sir. Let me see, what is the colour of your horse?" Bixby: "He's a bay." The Druggist: "Yes, sir. George, half a pint of bay rum for the gentleman."

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Merchandise-marks Act.—There is increased tendency on the part of makers of proprietary articles to use the Criminal Courts for the enforcement of their rights instead of taking civil action. A tobacconist in Birmingham was asked for 2 oz. of "Grand Cut," a name exclusively applied to a brand of tobacco made by Messrs. Phillips & Sons. The assistant proceeded to weigh this from a cardboard box upon which was printed "G. Phillips & Sons, Grand Cut Virginia." The customer said he would take the whole box, and got it and paid for it. The tobacco was found not to be that made by Messrs. Phillips & Sons, who summoned the tobacconist under the Merchandise-marks Act, and a fine of 10*l.* was imposed, Messrs. Phillips & Sons being awarded 10*l.* and costs.—(Birmingham Police Court, June 11.)

Orders to Travellers—Written and Verbal.—Travellers often obtain orders upon their principals' printed forms, and frequently some condition is stipulated verbally by the customers. The necessity for having all conditions in writing has been demonstrated twice in court this month. A dictionary was ordered at 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, the buyer stipulating that the book should be taken back if not approved of. The order-form signed by the purchaser said, "We recognise no verbal understandings contrary to this order." The Judge decided against the purchaser, saying he must abide by what was written. (Howell *v.* Smith, City of London Court, June 5.)—A baker ordered 100 calendars, and returned them stating that they were not to order, as he wanted them varnished. The Judge found that the written order said nothing about varnish; and the defendant replied that he had told the traveller that they must be varnished or he would not have them. The Judge said defendant should have so stated in the written order, and gave judgment for the plaintiff. (Johnson *v.* Hicks, Southwark County Court, June 2.)

"Reasonable wear and tear excepted."—A tenant took premises on a seven years' lease, agreeing "to deliver up at the expiration or sooner determination of the said term the messuage, with all fixtures attached thereto, in as good repair and condition as it now is in, reasonable wear and tear and damage by fire excepted." At the expiration the landlord claimed 112*l.* for repairs, and the referee found 39*l.* to be due, including 12*l.* for painting outside, 2*l.* for repointing brickwork, and 5*l.* for reboarding parts of the kitchen floor affected by dry-rot. The referee held that as the repairs had become necessary through lapse of time the defendant was not excused from executing them. The defendant sought to have this judgment set aside, and, after argument, Mr. Justice Bruce said there is no very satisfactory authority as to the meaning of the phrase "fair or reasonable wear and tear." In his opinion the covenant meant that at the end of the tenancy the premises must be given up in as good condition as they were in at the beginning, subject to the exceptions—dilapidations caused by the friction of the air, by exposure, and by ordinary use. Outside painting was not a thing the tenant was bound to do under that covenant, and he disallowed this item. Mr. Justice Phillips more concurred on the whole, but felt some difficulty.—(Terrell *v.* Murray, K.B.D., June 11.)

Weighing Commodities with the Wrapper.—It has been established that it is, under certain circumstances, illegal in weighing such articles as sugar to include the paper bag or wrapper in the weight of the article sold. The Justices of the North Riding of Yorkshire stated two special cases bearing upon the point, and arising from their interpretation of Section 26 of the Weights and Measures Act 1878. The defendants sold 1 lb. each of soap and currants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of tea, deficient in weight to the extent of the wrappers, but conviction was obtained only in respect to the soap, the summons as to the currants and tea being dismissed because the defendants proved that it was the custom among grocers to weigh the paper in with currants and tea, and it was contended that there was no evidence of fraud wilfully committed by using scales and weights within the meaning of Section 26. It was also proved that each pound of soap was 16 oz. when weighed a fortnight or three weeks before the sale, but that in the course of keeping on the shelf it had dried to the extent of nearly 1 oz. In respect to this defendants were fined 5*s.*, and appealed, the prosecutors appealing in the other cases. The appeals were heard before Mr. Justice Ridley and Mr. Justice Bigham at the High Court on June 6, and the appeal in respect to the sale of soap was allowed, their Lordships holding that the appellant had not been guilty of fraud in regard to the sale, and they quashed the conviction. The second appeal was dismissed, Mr. Justice Ridley holding that the Magistrates had arrived at a proper conclusion, as it is inaccurate scales or weights, not insufficient weight, that constitutes fraud under Section 26. Mr. Justice Bigham remarked that the young lady who bought the articles was a relation of the inspector, and was

sent for the purpose of the case. She was not defrauded, but got what she wanted, and would have been very disappointed if she had not got the paper and string weighed in.

High Court Cases.

GENERAL SULPHIDE COMPANY *v.* BARTON.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on June 11, Mr. Justice Farwell, in the case of the General Sulphide Company (Limited) *v.* Barton, granted, with costs, the plaintiff company's claim for a declaration of charge in respect of 3,000 fully-paid 1*l.* shares in the Manchester, Cheshire, and North Wales White-lead Company. This was a company formed to purchase from the Matthews's White-lead Company (Limited) a licence to work white-lead patents over a considerable district which included Lancashire, Cheshire, and part of North Wales, with works at Runcorn. A licence was also granted to a Newcastle company, and the action arose out of transactions with the Newcastle company. The Newcastle company, having got its licence, erected a factory to carry on its business at. Mr. Barton, the defendant, had a large number of fully-paid shares in the Runcorn company, which was a going concern. The Newcastle company got into difficulties, and the Receiver got power over the whole undertaking of the company. Mr. Barton obtained an option, and afterwards an agreement, to buy from the Receiver of the Newcastle company substantially the whole undertaking. The plaintiff company, was approached by Mr. Barton, who had a scheme for controlling the Matthews's patents. He suggested that the proposed new company should get the Newcastle factory as a nucleus, and the scheme involved the purchase of that undertaking. After negotiations, Mr. Barton obtained 1,500*l.* from the plaintiff company to pay the vendor—*i.e.*, the Receiver in Newcastle—and as security Mr. Barton agreed to deposit with the plaintiff company 3,000 shares fully paid in the Runcorn company. The point which the Court decided was, What were the terms on which those 3,000 shares were deposited? It turned out that Mr. Barton had no option in respect to the Newcastle concern, and he is now bankrupt. His Lordship, in giving judgment, said it was clear that Mr. Barton had no option to sell, and plaintiffs must have the relief they claimed—namely, an order that they were entitled to hold the 3,000 shares as security for the 1,500*l.* advance.

STILL MEMBERS.

IN the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on June 8, the Lord Ordinary disposed of the application of the Fleuchar Craig Aerated-water Company (Limited), 54 Queen Street, Edinburgh, and Scott Street, Dundee, to have the Dundee and District Aerated-water Manufacturers' Defence Association (Limited) interdicted from receiving, detaining, using, or disposing of aerated-water bottles and boxes for bottles belonging to them. The complainers stated that they were at one time members of the respondents' Association, but in January, 1901, they resigned membership. Since then, they said, the respondents had accumulated and held at least 21,600 of their bottles and a number of boxes to the prejudice of the complainers' business. The respondents denied that the complainers had ceased to be members of the association, and stated that the bottles were in the bottle exchange. Lord Pearson, in the Bill Chamber, in February granted interim interdict, and in the following month passed the note for the trial of the cause. Lord Kyllachy, after hearing counsel, held that the complainers, not having intimated their resignation on November 30, as required by the articles of association, were still members of the Association. His Lordship accordingly recalled the interim interdict, refused the note, and awarded the respondents expenses.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

ANALYST'S CERTIFICATE LOST.

A FIRM of grocers were summoned at Canterbury last week for selling butter containing an excess of water. The Town Clerk said he could not proceed with the summons, as the analyst's certificate had been lost. He was allowed to withdraw his case, but had to pay the defendant 3*l.* 3*s.* costs.

WHAT IS SUGAR?

SHERIFF ORPHOOT was engaged in the Edinburgh Court last week in hearing evidence respecting a charge under Section 6 of the 1875 Act brought against representatives of the Home and Colonial Stores (Limited), who have a branch in Edinburgh, for selling 2 lbs. of "an article purporting to be sugar which was not of the nature, quality, and substance demanded." The evidence showed that the substance sold at 1*½*d. per lb. was beet-root sugar containing 2.42 per cent. of mineral matter, and 3.76 per cent. of water, and the prosecution contended that sugar should contain 99.5 per cent. or thereabouts of sucrose. The expert witnesses for the prosecution were Mr. E. J. Yule, chemist to the Distillers' Company (Limited), and Mr. Falconer King, city analyst. Amongst the witnesses for the defence were Messrs. H. W. Walker, of John Walker & Co., sugar-refiners, Greenock; John Neill, of Neill, Dempster & Neill, sugar-refiners, Greenock; W. Ivison Macadam, F.I.C., F.C.S., Edinburgh; B. E. R. Newlands, F.C.S., London; and T. L. Patterson, F.C.S., Greenock. The Sheriff in giving his decision on Friday, June 7, said the case for the prosecution had not been proved. The prosecutor contended that the term sugar meant practically pure sugar, containing 99.5 per cent. of sucrose, but this he had failed to prove, while the respondents had conclusively established that the word "sugar" is a wholly indefinite expression, and that sugar of at least four different kinds is known to the sugar trade. The purchaser got the article of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded at 1*½*d. per lb., and getting such an article he suffered no prejudice. That consideration seemed to the Sheriff to be sufficient to dispose of the case. The article was ordered at its trade-price, and was supplied at the trade quality and trade price. Nothing had been added to it for any purpose whatever, and all its qualities were native to the article. Upon these grounds the Sheriff found that the respondents were not guilty of the offence charged. Two other charges of a similar character against the same persons were consequently dropped.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

THERESA RILEY, a Burnley grocer, was summoned on June 12 for selling adulterated spirits of nitrous ether. The Town Clerk said the defendant had been in business for thirty years, and that the sample taken was found to be deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of at least 58 per cent. He did not press the case. Defendant was ordered to pay costs.

THE WARRANTY QUESTION.

MR. JUSTICE BIGHAM and Mr. Justice Ridley, sitting in the King's Bench Division on June 12, gave, in the case of *Elliot v. Pilcher*, an important decision respecting warranty. The case was an appeal by an inspector against the decision of the Margate Magistrates, under these circumstances:—The respondent was charged under Section 9 of the 1875 Act with selling milk deficient in fat. At the hearing he took advantage of the provisions of Section 25, and produced a written warranty from the firm who supplied him—viz.:

We hereby warrant that each and every supply of milk sold by us to you shall be new milk, unadulterated, and with all its cream.

The Justices were satisfied by the evidence that the milk was supplied to defendant under this warranty, and dismissed the summons. The appellant raised the following points, but the justices refused to state a case until so ordered by the Court:—

1. That the warranty formed no part of the contract.
2. That there was nothing to show on the face of it that the warranty applied to the particular sale of milk.
3. That there must be a specific warranty with each delivery of milk.

The Court now dismissed the appeal, Mr. Justice Bigham reading a written judgment, with which Mr. Justice Ridley concurred. Referring to the above points, his Lordship's answer to the first was that the warranty applied to milk sold, which was the material matter; to the second, that it was not necessary that there should be anything on the face of the warranty to show that it applied to the particular milk: it was sufficient to show the connection by evidence;

to the third, the answer was that the statute requires nothing of the kind: it merely requires that the article should have been sold with a warranty. In the course of the judgment his Lordship discussed the provisions of Section 9 and how Section 25 may or may not apply to it. He expressed the opinion that the provisions of Section 25 do not apply to cases under Sections 3 and 4, but it applies to offences under Section 6, and probably those under Section 7; but if a person tampers with an article by taking something from it with the intention to sell, the offence thus coming under Section 9, Section 25 would not apply. Reviewing the evidence in the present case, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the original vendor who had given the warranty or contract stated that the milk was milk he intended to supply under the contract. His Lordship agreed that it was not sufficient for the vendor to come forward and say it was intended to deliver the milk under the contract containing the warranty. It must appear that the delivery was in fact under the warranty. But here that fact was found, and no one would doubt that if the respondent had brought an action against the vendor for a breach of the warranty he would have succeeded.

Mr. Justice Ridley intimated that he had now come to the conclusion that "*Robertson v. Harris*" (L.R., 1900, 2 Q.B., 117), to which he was a party, could not be supported on the grounds on which it was decided.

Petroleum Acts.

INFLAMMABLE POLISH.

At the Liverpool Police Court on June 10, MacSymon (Limited) were summoned for selling unlabelled "highly inflammable" cream polish containing petroleum which flashed below 73° F., also for selling such substance without a licence. The inspector of explosives having deposed to finding a number of cases containing a quantity of Putz cream, which should have been labelled "Highly inflammable," and for which a licence ought to have been taken out, stated that about five weeks previously witness pointed out to Messrs. MacSymon that the cream or polish came within the meaning of the Petroleum Act, and advised them to comply with the conditions imposed by the Act. They promised to ask the manufacturers to reduce the flash-point. Mr. Watson Grey, analytical chemist, gave evidence of analysis. Defendants did not resist the conviction under the summons, but suggested that it was a case where justice would be met by inflicting a nominal penalty. The polish in question was obtained from the American Supply Company, of Germany, and correspondence had passed between the manufacturers and buyers as to reducing the flash-point. The solicitor for defendants having given an undertaking that the licence would be taken out and that the articles would be marked according to law, a fine of 2*l.* in each case, with costs, was imposed.

Administration of Poisonous Drugs to Horses Act.

A COLEBY CASE.

AT Lincoln on June 7, Percy Pickett, Coleby, was summoned for administering poisonous drugs to his master's horses. Prosecutor, a farmer, stated that the defendant entered his service in May, 1900, and remained for one year. He had some words with defendant in February, and the latter told him then that he would have to suffer for it. A horse valued at 2*5s.* died on February 27. He accused the defendant with causing the death of the horse, and he admitted it. Dr. G. M. Lowe stated that he analysed the contents of the small box produced, and found it consisted of arsenic, coloured with oxide of iron, and mixed with carbolic acid. It was used for dressing wheat. For the defence it was contended that the horse was taken unwell, and defendant called prosecutor's attention to it. Prosecutor said it would be all right in a few days. After that defendant went to the cupboard, and thinking the box produced contained powders which would make the horse eat, he gave it some, but not with the intention of killing it. The Magistrates inflicted a fine of 2*l.* and costs.

County Court Case.

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

JUDGE WHITEHORNE at Birmingham County Court on June 12 was called upon to adjudicate in a case in which George Edward Perry, chemist, Waterworks Road, Birmingham, sought to recover the sum of 11*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* from his brother-in-law, Edward Merrick Greensill, chemist, South Normanton, near Alfreton. Mr. Greensill's sister was in August 1900 on a visit to Mr. Perry's house, Mrs. Perry being her sister. Whilst there she was taken ill and died. Mr. Perry telegraphed to Mr. Greensill in regard to the funeral arrangements, asking him to come to make them. Mr. Greensill replied, asking Mr. Perry to do so. The account was afterwards sent to Mr. Greensill, but he repudiated liability, and Mr. Perry, who had given his personal order to the undertaker, paid the money for which he now sued. The Judge held that Mr. Perry was not, strictly speaking, a relative, and he held that Mr. Greensill, as the oldest brother and by his instructions to Mr. Perry, made himself responsible. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ARTHUR EDWIN KENT, Ramsbottom, trading as a Chemist.

DEBTOR appeared at the Bolton Bankruptcy Court on June 11 for his public examination. He stated that he bought the Ramsbottom business for 37*l.* in 1898, borrowing the money from his father. There was no stocktaking, but he took the valuation by the weekly sales, which were supposed to be 12*l.* or 14*l.* in this instance. Sometimes, he remarked, businesses were bought for a year's takings. He was asked 500*l.* for this business, offered 300*l.*, and 37*l.* was accepted. Debtor was questioned as to his transactions since he acquired the business, and his replies being fairly satisfactory, the examination was declared closed.

Re WILLIAM B. MURRAY, 129 Stephen's Green, Dublin, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

THE following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Allen & Hanburys (Limited), London	41	0	0
Arnott & Co. (Limited), Dublin	34	13	1
Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., Axminster	20	7	10
Bush, W. J., & Co. (Limited), London	26	15	3
Cherry & Smalldridge, Dublin	10	6	8
Clarke, John, & Co. (Limited), Duhlin	85	8	7
Davies, Gilbert J., Dublin	13	0	0
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool	285	19	10
Gihhs, D. & W. (Limited), London	11	0	0
Goldhill & Co., London	15	2	6
Harrison & Waide, Leeds	20	17	4
Heywood, J. H., Nottingham	23	14	9
Horner & Sons, London	20	0	0
Johnson, Edmond (Limited), Dublin	16	8	6
Lawrence, Henry, London	32	10	8
Mosley, R. F., Sheffield	14	2	6
Wilkinson, James F., Manchester	23	0	0
York Glass Company (Limited), York	36	16	11

At a meeting of creditors, held on May 29 in the office of Messrs. Alfred Killingley & Co., 1 and 2 Foster Place, Duhlin, an offer was made of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, last two instalments secured, which was favourably received by those present at the meeting.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Chadwick, Thomas Bentley, 14 Park Road, and 2 Disraeli Street, Blackburn, Lancashire, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Richard F. Lonsdale, 18 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn, C.A. Dated, June 1; filed, June 7. Secured creditors, 470*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 210*l.*; estimated net assets, 40*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Bleasdale (Limited), York	33	0	0
Harrison, A., Blackburn	10	0	0
Jopling, W., Manchester	71	0	0
Law, J., Blackburn	49	0	0

Leicester, Thomas (deceased, by administrator), late the "Cedars," 7 East Dulwich Road, London, physician and surgeon. Dated, May 31; filed, May 31. Unsecured liabilities, 2,059*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; estimated net assets, 921*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Composition of 6*s.* 3*d.* in the £ in full discharge. Amongst the creditors are Gale & Co., London, 219*l.*; Duncan, Flockhart & Co., London, 28*l.*

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Deacon, H. J., and **Black, A. E.**, under the style of H. J. Deacon & Co., High Street and Bromley Road, Beckenham, S.E., chemists, &c.

Greenwood, C. A., and **England, J.**, under the firm of Heginbotham & Co., Preston, mineral-water manufacturers.

Hanson, J., and **Hulbert, J. J.**, under the style of John Hanson & Co., Wakefield, chemical manufacturers and sewage engineers.

Hicks, O., Ashmore, T. D., and **Hicks, A.**, under the style of Hicks & Ashmore, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., produce brokers; so far as regards T. D. Ashmore.

The Bankruptcy Acts 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Prager, Louis, Hove, dentist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Chamberlain, Edward (trading as Chamberlain Brothers), Wheatley, near Doncaster, manufacturer of horse and cattle-spice, horse-powders, poultry-spice, and hay-spice.

Fairhurst, Walter, Wigan, late Hindley, Lancashire, mineral-water salesman, lately mineral-water manufacturer.

New Companies & Company News.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (100 founders'). Objects: To acquire the goodwill, undertaking, trade-mark, and name of Johann Maria Farina et Cie., of 2 and 4 Pantaleon Strasse, Cologne, Germany, and to carry on the business of eau de-Cologne manufacturers, perfumers, manufacturers, and distillers of perfumes, wholesale and retail chemists, &c. No initial public issue. Table "A" mainly applies.

SOUTH AFRICAN SUPER-AÉRATION (LIMITED).—Capital 125,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from "The African Patents Rights (Limited)," the benefit of applications for letters patent for Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal and Rhodesia, in respect of an invention relating to the supply of aerated liquids from bulk on draught and to carry on the business of mineral-water manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in bottles, syphons, soda-water machines, gazogenes, &c. Minimum cash-subscription 65,000*l.* The first directors are the Earl of Kintore, V. Hansen, J. McKillop, M.P., and G. L. Lyons. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration 200*l.* each per annum (300*l.* for the chairman) or more according to profits. Registered office, Cornhill, E.C.

IDRIS & Co. (LIMITED).—Dividend Warrants for the Interim Dividend on the A. Preference Shares for the half year ending April 30 last at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, have been posted.

BROOKE, SIMPSON & SPILLER (LIMITED).—The report of the directors of this company of chemical and aniline-dye manufacturers for 1900 states that the directors recommend that the loss on the year, 3,002*l.*, be carried to the debit of profit and loss account. Since the last annual meeting the directors have had the opportunity of taking counsel with members holding over 100 shares, and the result of negotiations will be fully stated at the meeting on June 14.

SHARP BROTHERS (LIMITED).—A libel action brought by Mr. John Lowles against Mr. W. R. Cremer, M.P. for Haggerston, was decided this week. Mr. John Lowles was the Conservative candidate for the same division at the last election, and the libel complained of was on an election

leaflet issued by Mr. Cremer concerning a number of companies with which Mr. Lowles was connected. One of these companies was Sharp Brothers' Soap and Perfumery Company, now in liquidation, of which Mr. Lowles was one of the principal shareholders (*C. & D.*, June 2, 1900), and in cross-examination Mr. Lowles said he was not responsible for the failure of the company, and would be surprised to hear that the creditors were to get 2s. in the pound. He supposed there would not be anything for the shareholders.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the annual general meeting of this company, held at Bombay on May 22, the Chairman (Mr. A. McKenzie), in moving the adoption of the report (*C. & D.*, June 8, page 928), explained that the reduction in profits was due in a great measure to the very large drain of troops from India and the small profits made by the better classes of European inhabitants, who were their best customers. Mr. H. S. Symons said, though the dividend of 40r. gave a return of 4½ per cent. on the present value of the share, it was hardly a matter which should come within the province of the shareholders. If they looked to the original price of the share they would find that on a paid-up capital of 10,00,000r. they had made a profit of 85,000r. The report was adopted, Mr. A. McKenzie being elected a director.

A. S. WATSON & CO. (LIMITED).—The net profits of this company for the twelve months ending December 31, after paying all charges, including £7,200, the salary of the general manager, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounts to £191,610, to which is added the balance brought forward, £10,764. From this total amount £17,106 has been written off for depreciation of furniture, &c., and £9,580 for general manager's commission of 5 per cent. on the profit for the year, leaving an available balance of £175,687. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid in November last, absorbing £30,000, and it is now proposed to pay a further dividend of 7 per cent., which will absorb £42,000; to place to the credit of permanent reserve fund a sum of £100,000, and to carry forward to 1901 account £3,687. The net profits for the year as compared with 1899 were increased by £82,173. The Boxer trouble in North China last year caused losses to the branch businesses at Tientsin and Peking, the latter being totally destroyed, and indirectly affected the business generally. Claims for losses sustained at Tientsin and Peking have been duly lodged in the proper quarter. The business of the company generally continues to be of a satisfactory character.

HOMOCEA (LIMITED).—Mr. C. D. Jennings presided at the fifth ordinary meeting, held in Winchester House, London, on June 13, and in moving the adoption of the report and accounts pointed out that a large number of economies had been carried out, and the only one of the many sources of extravagance which had been left to them was the London offices' expenses, of which they had been able to get rid. They had sold their Birkenhead property for 3,000r., as the premises were too large, and had acquired more suitable premises at Willesden. Agencies had been opened in Duhlin and South Africa, and their Indian agency had been placed on a more satisfactory footing. Alluding to the sum spent in advertisements—6,533r.—he said that the directors considered that amount as a good asset, and had decided to treat it on a suspense account, allocating a certain amount to each year. It had been found that the company's operations were much hampered for want of working capital, and they had resolved to issue debentures, which it was hoped the shareholders would take up, so as to place the advertising account on a satisfactory basis. For their ordinary business purposes they had sufficient capital. Mr. W. A. W. Scott seconded the motion. Mr. Brandreth criticised the accounts at considerable length, but did not elicit any new feature. Considerable discussion also took place on the proposal to amend the clause dealing with the remuneration of the directors, and ultimately the report and accounts were adopted. It was agreed to pay 6 per cent. per annum on account of the accrued dividend on the 6 per cent. preference shares up to March 31, and carry forward a small balance to next account. On the motion of the Chairman it was agreed to issue 10,000r. in debenture shares at such price as the directors might fix. The meeting, which was protracted and animated at times, re-elected Mr. T. E. Harvey a director.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, E.C., intimate that in consequence of their annual outing on Saturday, June 22, their warehouse will be closed on that day at 11 A.M.

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY has just published a beautifully-illustrated and graphically-written brochure, entitled "Holidays in Eastern Counties." It deals with some of the prettiest ground in Old England, and those of our readers who cannot make up their minds where to spend their vacation should get a copy from 30 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

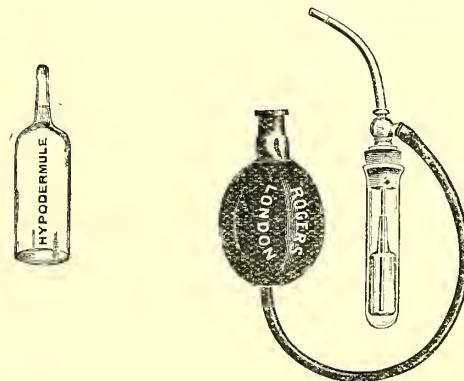
SYNTHETIC PERFUMES.—Mr. Hermann Mayer, sen., 3 and 4 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C., sends us samples of Muhlethaler's synthetic perfumes, for which he is agent. These consist of nineteen distinct odours, including cassie, Tonquin bean, heliotrope, jasmin, neroli, rose, and vanilla. They are obtainable from Mr. Mayer either in the pure state or as concentrated essences, the latter also comprising popular perfumes.

ARSENIC-TESTING.—The Society of Chemical Industry have reprinted, with additions, the articles and discussions on the detection and determination of arsenic which have appeared in the Society's *Journal*. The new matter includes the original description of Marsh's test, together with the modifications proposed by Berzelius, Fresenius, von Baho, and Otto. The book is published at 1s. by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C.

MESSRS. HOWARDS & SONS, Stratford, E., with their price-lists for June circulate the following paragraph:—

In view of certain statements which we have reason to believe are being circulated with regard to British medicinal spirit preparations, we desire to remind our friends that in accordance with the present special Excise regulations we are able to supply these goods for export of our own manufacture, prepared with English spirit, and at prices which will compare favourably with those of foreign manufacture.

HAY-FEVER SPRAY.—Mr. F. A. Rogers, 327 Oxford Street, W., whose latest spray for hay-fever we referred to in the *C. & D.* of June 1, has since supplied us with further particulars of that handy piece of apparatus. The form of the spray is shown in the illustration, the body of the spray being specially designed for using the contents of hypodermes. The tip of a hypodermic of suprarenal gland



solution is broken off, and the sterile contents sprayed directly from it. The use of suprarenal extract was first proposed for hay-fever in 1898, and after a period of experimental use is now admitted as possessing marked curative properties. The combination of the miniature spray and hypodermic is one of the most convenient means of applying the remedy to the nostrils, and is being extensively prescribed just now by West-end specialists.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR HICCOUGH.—Press the thumb on the pulse, with the forefinger on the back of the wrist. It is said to give instant relief.

Our Town Traveller.

THE exhibition season is now on, and I am almost daily running across one or other of them. This week the Princes, Skating Rink in Knightsbridge shelters a

COOKERY AND FOOD EXHIBITION,

where all the most tempting delicacies are displayed for the admiration and delectation of the gourmand. In strolling through the "commercial" group of exhibits I first of all ran against a nice display of gelatin, jellies, and flavouring-essences by J. & G. Cox (Limited). Their latest is a chlorophyll colouring (put up like the essences), which is said to be going well. A bright and fresh-looking show of their table water is made by Rosbach Springs (Limited); Brand & Co. have their usual stand of invalid specialities; and Bovril (Limited), is well to the fore, of course. Bovril stamnoids are much in evidence, and a special display of Bovril rations (Knightsbridge barracks is just across the way!) is made. Virol and Kudos cocoa-essence are not forgotten. Beside Bovril the solid attractive stand of J. & J. Colman (Limited) entices many spectators. A mutoscope illustrating one of the well-known Colman advertisements helps to draw. The infants' food, lacto-glycose, and emulsion of Mellin's Food (Limited) are lavishly interspersed with many ingenious advertising-devices. Near by Cerebos (Limited) have a very effective exhibit of their salt, and the Victorian Government shows the products of the colony and distributes advertising literature with reckless profusion. Lemco and Oxo coquettish with Fray Bentos ox-tongues, ox-tail soup, and compressed corned beef on the stand of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited), while Cozens & Co., besides the "Maggi" preparations, are showing "Tansun—a natural Japanese tonic table-water." Other exhibitors of foodstuffs are the Protene Company (Limited), Coombs's "Eureka" Aerated Flour Company (Limited) (who have now a malted food for infants and invalids, an effervescent fruit saline, and a health-salt, besides their better-known commodities), and the Patent Fish-food Syndicate (Limited). Messrs. Farrow & Jackson (Limited) are showing English soda-fountains—the "Arctic" and the "Glacier"—and accessories; and there is a display of patent bins of all sizes by Young's Patent Hygienic Bin Syndicate. The merits of Plasmon and its preparations were being eloquently and effectively demonstrated on the occasion of my visit by the genial representative of International Plasmon (Limited).

MORE LIGHT.

At the Niagara Hall, Westminster, the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company (Limited) are this week demonstrating the brilliancy of their latest lamp. It is called the Welsbach-Kern Automatic Intensifying Lamp, and is said to give an efficiency of between twenty-seven and twenty-eight candle-power per cubic foot of gas consumed. I interviewed Mr. Brett, one of the company's engineers, on the subject, and he told me that, briefly, the principle on which the new lamp is constructed is the avoidance of the use of gas-compression by means of a special form of chimney, which secures the indrawing of the proper quantity of air without the aid of extra pressure. To effect this a simple modification of the Kern-burner has been made, and a glass chimney about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, suspended from the lower end of the metal chimney, surrounds the mantle. The light effect is certainly brilliant—much more so than has ever yet been achieved by incandescent lighting—but even greater brilliancy is spoken of, as a larger burner capable of passing about double the quantity of gas is said to be nearing perfection.

THE HERB HARVEST.

At 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning some exceptionally fine fields of henbane were growing at Mitcham, but before evening the drug was being converted into various galenicals in London. I "assisted" at the process in the rôle of a spectator at the Park Street Laboratories of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited). It was a pretty sight to see the market waggons arrive piled up with bundles of henbane, with its handsome purple-veined flowers, but it was of more interest to me as a pharmacist to see the herb being trans-

formed into succus, extractum, and folia sicca. The picking, bruising, and pressing of the herb must proceed with all speed, as the herb must be used fresh to obtain B.P. results. The crop is this year very fine, the plants I saw averaging between four and five feet in height, and blight, which often plays havoc with a promising crop, was conspicuously absent. The yield of extract is likely to be good, but of course that can only be gauged when the process of evaporation is completed. "The new extract will be ready for delivery on Wednesday," were the last words of Mr. Ernest Umney, who had chaperoned me over the laboratory.

BRUSHES AND PHOTOGRAPHICS.

In the course of a pleasant chat with Mr. Arthur Barton Kent (of G. B. Kent & Sons, Limited, 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.) recently, I gathered that Mr. Kent, who is an enthusiastic and very successful photographer, had just brought home with him from an Egyptian tour a set of photographs of the country which are probably unique. From these he has had made an excellent series of lantern-slides, and his illustrated lecture on that marvellous land during next winter will be worth seeing and hearing. Mr. Kent told me that their business in America—where Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, of New York, are their agents—is progressing most satisfactorily. The British brushes with which all British pharmacists are familiar have been found to suit their Transatlantic *confrères* as well, and another bond of union is the result. In the palatial showroom upstairs, I admired the toilet-brush sets with beautifully chased backs in oxidised or polished silver *repoussé* work. The "Cherub" set seems to be the latest evolution, and, as the title indicates, chubby angelic infants are the theme. But the varieties of artistic work which are now used to ornament such a homely thing as a cloth-brush appear to be innumerable, and they are all to be seen here. Toothbrush orders, I was told, could not be got out quick enough, but the new factory in course of preparation is expected to relieve somewhat the pressure of business. There is never any grumbling at Kent's about lack of work. Shaving-brushes are now made with handles of carved and polished horn, instead of bone or ivory, as formerly. The new handles look well and are calculated to last. The telescopic bedroom brush, with a steel-tube handle and arrangement for lengthening, is a handy housewife adjunct, and the brush-heads may easily be replaced at a small cost when worn out.

Personalities.

MRS. CORNELIUS HANBURY, SEN., mother of the present head of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), attained her 108th birthday this week.

MR. J. A. STEWARD, chemist and druggist, Worcester, Mayor of the borough, has been appointed by the Corporation a representative trustee of the municipal charities.

MR. C. PAIN, chemist, of Commercial Street, Newport-on-Usk, as one of the stewards of the Newport Wesleyan Circuit, is taking a prominent part in the Circuit extension movement, which involves an estimated outlay of 6,675.

MISS BETSY FORD, chemist and druggist, has been appointed senior dispenser to the New Hospital for Women, Euston Road, N.W., and has resigned her appointment at the Edinburgh Royal Hospital for Sick Children. Miss Ford is a daughter of Mr. James Ford, chemist and druggist, Kirriemuir, and has two sisters in pharmacy. She qualified in 1892, and held the appointment in the New Hospital for Women for eighteen months in 1894-95.

MR. A. G. GREEN, F.I.C., F.C.S., the discoverer of primuline and other coal-tar dyestuffs, has retired from the chemical management of the Clayton Aniline Company's colour-works, Manchester, with which he has been connected for the past seven years, and is to open a laboratory in London to deal specially with coal-tar and other organic products, synthetic medicinal preparations, and disinfectants, and generally to act as a consulting chemist.

MR. ALBERT LEVY, whose papers on liq. ferri perchlor fort. and melting-points, by himself and Mr. T. Tyrer

attracted so much attention at the last meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, has obtained his degree of doctor of science. The thesis presented to the faculty of the University of Geneva for obtaining the degree was an account of researches on a new isomer of rosinduline and some of its derivatives.

SOME sensation has been caused in the town of Shipley, near Bradford, by the resignation by Alderman H. Dunn, chemist and druggist, of his office as District Councillor, which he has held for probably a longer period than any other living townsman. Alderman Dunn, who has besides had a long and honourable connection with the West Riding County Council, was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Clerk to the District Council, and resigned membership when his failure to obtain the post was announced.

MR. H. T. TOMPSITT (of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt & Co., Melbourne, Vic.) is at present on a visit to this country, and letters to him may be addressed to his London office, 119 and 120 London Wall, E.C. Mr. Tompsitt reports the business is improving in Australia, and when details regarding the Commonwealth are arranged, and a mildly protective tariff adopted, he quite expects that the Old Country will be able to more than hold its own against the Germans and Americans, who have made such inroads of late years.

PROFESSOR DEWAR has been nominated by the Council of the British Association to be President of that body in succession to Professor Ricker, the President-elect. Professor Dewar's term of office will begin in 1902, at the Belfast meeting. He was born at Kincardine-on-Forth in 1842, and was educated at Edinburgh University, becoming assistant to Lord Playfair when Professor of Chemistry. His researches on low temperature, which culminated in his obtaining a temperature of 17° absolute, the lowest yet obtained, are well known to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and brought him in 1894 the Rumford medal of the Royal Society, and in 1899 the first Hodgkin's gold medal of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Professor Dewar is at present the Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, Director of the Davy-Paraday Research Laboratory, and Jacksonian Professor of Experimental Philosophy of Cambridge University.

MR. HERBERT KNAPMAN, second wrangler in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos announced on Tuesday, is the son of

Mr. J. W. Knapman, librarian to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He was born at Dalston on October 14, 1879, and his early education was received at a private school in Hackney, from which, in 1891, he went to the Grocers' Company's Schools, Hackney Downs, where he stayed four years. Having been distinguished in the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, he competed for and won the Rugby School "Local Examinations Scholarship." He was at Rugby three years, and while there took the Oxford and Cambridge

Higher Certificate with distinction, and secured the Rugby School modern languages exhibition, tenable at a University for four years. In 1897 he gained the highest mathematical open scholarship of 80/-, at Emmanuel College, which he entered in October, 1898; he was prizeman for mathematics in 1899, and for mathematics and English literature in 1900. Many pharmacists familiar with Mr. Knapman's abilities have been watching his career with keen interest, and he and his father are to be congratulated on this fresh, though we feel not final, distinction which has fallen to the young scholar.



DRUGGIST: "Did you sleep better after taking the sleeping-powders last night?" Customer: "Sleep! I could have slept all right if my wife here hadn't kept waking me up to give me the powders."

Association Affairs.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The Scottish Section of the Society have issued the programme of the annual meeting to be held in Glasgow from July 24 to 26. On July 24 (Wednesday) the general meeting is to take place in the chemical-lecture theatre of the University, when the President (Mr. J. W. Swan) will deliver his address. Luncheon will afterwards be served in the Grosvenor Restaurant in the exhibition, the afternoon being left free to visit the exhibition. In the evening there will be a reception in the Municipal buildings by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow. Thursday will be devoted to visiting industrial centres and the cathedral, a reception and the annual dinner occupying the evening. On Friday an all-day excursion on the Firth of Clyde and round the Kyles of Bute is planned.

CARDIFF CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of this Association was held at the Queen Café, Cardiff, on June 10. Mr. A. S. Swadling presided, and there was a fairly good attendance. Mr. J. W. Archer (Hon. Assistant-Secretary) read some very interesting notes on botany, with the object of showing what knowledge candidates would have to acquire on that subject before they could hope to pass the Minor. The lecturer illustrated his observations by a number of carefully coloured diagrams, showing the formation of various kinds of plants. He also indicated a number of dried fruits, a knowledge of which is very essential for the examination. It was originally intended that the botany lecture should be given by a gold medallist, but unfortunately he was unable to fulfil the engagement, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Archer for having so chivalrously come forward to fill up the gap.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

The following letter has been sent to each of the divisional secretaries in the London district by Mr. W. J. I. Philp, Hon. Secretary of the Western Chemists' Association of London:—

DEAR SIR,—A feeling having been expressed that an Association comprising the chemists of the whole of London should be formed, the Committee of this Association would be glad to know if the divisional secretaries of the London district would meet them to discuss the possibility of forming such an association.

My Committee would be obliged if you would express your personal opinion in the matter from your knowledge of the chemists in your district, and, if you are in favour of it, if you would meet them at a time and place to be arranged later, in order to discuss the subject.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
W. J. I. PHILP (Hon. Secretary).

This is an outcome of the discussion on the question of inaugurating a Metropolitan Chemists' Association, which was raised by Mr. Glyn-Jones at the last meeting of the Association.

Another circular from the Western Chemists' Association has been forwarded to each of the members of that Association. It sets forth that it is proposed that the members of the Association and their friends arrange a river-trip, to take place on Wednesday, July 24. The programme suggested is:—

Leave Paddington for Henley by train at about 10 A.M.
From Henley to Windsor by launch.
Return from Windsor by train, arriving at Paddington about 9.30 P.M.

The price of the tickets to be 15s. each person, including railway-fare, launch, luncheon, and light refreshments throughout the day, exclusive of wines and spirits. Before arranging for this, however, the Committee must receive guarantees for at least fifty tickets by Monday, June 24. The number will be limited to about eighty persons, and applications are requested forthwith.

NORTH-EAST LANCS IS JUBILANT.

On Tuesday evening the members of the North-East Lancs Chemists' Association met at Blackburn, under the

presidency of Councillor Critchley, and talked about Mr. Lord Gifford's victory in the Pharmaceutical Council-election. One after the other Mr. Hindle, Mr. R. Shorrock (Vice-President), Mr. E. Highton, Mr. W. Holt, and Mr. Pickworth spoke in congratulatory terms of the good work done, and of Mr. Gifford's capabilities. Mr. Gifford blushingly thanked his fellow-members for their kind remarks, and complimented them in his turn for what they had done for him. He thought the action of the Association was a good example to the rest, in striving for a proper ideal. Their action, he believed, would prove historical. It was undoubtedly unique in the history of pharmacy—(hear, hear)—and if other associations in the country generally would act as the North-East Lancs Association had done he felt certain they would speedily alter the position and the status of pharmacy in the Kingdom. The President and others who had helped, both in and out of the Association, he also thanked. After referring to the handsome manner in which he was received at the Council last week, Mr. Gifford said he had no doubt whatever that, were he to make any practical suggestions to the Council, that would tend to a solution of their difficult and complex problem, he would receive every encouragement from the Council, and they would act upon anything he might bring forward. There was no possibility of legislation for some considerable time perhaps. On the other hand, there was extremely urgent necessity for alteration in their conditions. Every month, every year that passed, was consolidating the position of interlopers into what should be a professional life, and if he was able to make a practical suggestion to ameliorate that he felt quite certain the Council would not only encourage him, but would receive it with gratitude. The talk concluded with a motion by Mr. Hindle thanking the Secretaries (Mr. W. Holt and Mr. G. B. Pickworth) for their work in the election.

The Chairman called attention to Lord Avebury's Shops Bill, and Mr. Hindle moved that the President fix his name to the petition and state that the Association was in favour of the Bill. Mr. Gifford seconded and Mr. Shorrock supported, the resolution being adopted unanimously. A vote of condolence with the relatives of the late Mr. Alderman Law was passed on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Shorrock.

FORFARSHIRE AND DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting and dinner of this Association took place at St. Andrew's on June 12. There was a large attendance of members from Fifeshire and Forfarshire, and among representative men from a distance were Mr. Peter Boa (Edinburgh), and Mr. David Storrar (Kirkcaldy). Apologies for absence were received from amongst others Messrs. W. L. Currie (Glasgow), J. Rutherford Hill and Glass (Edinburgh), and Crnickshank (Aberdeen). A large party of the Dundee members, after crossing the ferry at Newport, drove to St. Andrew's in a brake. The rest of the party, which included a number of ladies (who for the first time in the history of the Association formed part of the company), travelled by rail and were received at the station by Mr. Kermath. The ladies were taken care of by Mrs. Kermath, who entertained them to tea. The tea-party included Miss Kermath (a graduate in pharmacy), Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Mrs. J. Anderson, Mrs. Peebles, Mrs. Ferrier, Miss Kerr, Miss Park, Miss Russell, Miss Ramsay (Dundee), Mrs. Naysmith, Mrs. Bennett, and Mrs. Jack (Arbroath).

Bailie Doig presided over the business meeting, when the usual reports were read and approved by the members. Alluding to the draft Pharmacy Bill the Bailie said there were some clauses in the Bill which would be a great advance on the present condition of things, but judging from the glut of Bills before Parliament at present, there was little chance of legislation in that direction for some time. He emphasised the desirability of the word "person" in the 1838 Act being made to include any corporate body. The Chairman also spoke favourably of the Shops (Early Closing) Bill, and expressed the hope that it would soon become law. The membership of the Association now stands at sixty. The financial report showed a balance in hand of 5*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. W. R. Kermath; Vice-President, Mr. A. B. Anderson; Committee, Messrs. Kerr, J. Anderson, Ferrier,

and Jas. Russell (Dundee), J. H. Thomson (Lochee), Park (Broughty Ferry), Naysmith (Arbroath), Davidson (Montrose), Ferrier (Brechin), McFarlane (Forfar), and Ford (Kirriemuir); Secretary, Mr. W. Cummings (Dundee).

Mr. Kermath having thanked the meeting for electing him President, Mr. Charles Kerr (Dundee), Mr. A. Nasmyth (Arbroath), and Mr. W. Cummings (Dundee) were elected delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and instructed in the name of the Association to invite the Conference to hold its meeting in 1902 in Dundee.

At 5 o'clock the whole party sat down to dinner, with Mr. Kermath in the chair. In addition to members, there were present ex-Provost McGregor (St. Andrews), ex-Bailie Balsillie (St. Andrews), and Mr. J. Mitchell (Dundee). Bailie Doig officiated as croupier. After an excellent dinner, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been honoured, the Chairman proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," which, he said, during the sixty years of its existence had passed several enactments the results of which had been varied in their character, but which more or less affected those engaged in the business of chemists. The more the public knew of the work of the Society, the better he thought it would be for the Society.

Mr. Storrar, replying, said the Society had done good service to the State and to the individual. Now pharmacy was looked upon as an honourable profession, and one to which it was a credit to belong, and one which had done good service both to the public and to its own members.

Mr. A. B. Anderson (Dundee) proposed "The North British Executive," and Mr. Boa (Edinburgh) replied. Mr. Boa gave "The Forfarshire District Chemists' Association," and Bailie Doig responded. Other toasts followed.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT CHEMISTS' TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on June 10, Mr. George Lunan (Chairman) presiding. Mr. J. Anderson, 36 Home Street, Edinburgh, and Mr. P. R. Beattie, 110 Brantsfield Place, Edinburgh, having been elected members, Mr. C. F. Henry (Hon. Secretary) read the annual report, in which it was stated that the membership was seventy-four—the same as last year. Three Association meetings and one committee meeting had been held during the year. The report referred to the work done by the Association during the year, and especially to the action taken in the defeated Bill as to chemists' titles and to other matters of local interest. The Chairman moved, and Mr. Boa seconded, the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to. The financial statement submitted by Mr. R. L. Hendry, showed the balance to the credit of the Association at the close of the year was 36*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* There is also a sum of 2*l.* subscriptions in arrear, to be collected. The statement was, on the motion of Mr. Boa, seconded by Mr. C. F. Henry, adopted. It was agreed to give a subscription of two guineas to the Benevolent Fund, and of one guinea to the Orphan Fund. The Secretary intimated that at the annual picnic to be held at Melrose it is expected that over 100 will be present. The office-bearers were then elected as follow:—Mr. George Lunan, Chairman; Mr. W. S. Glass, Vice-Chairman; Mr. C. F. Henry, Secretary; Mr. Edward Brindle, Assistant Secretary; Mr. R. L. Hendry, Treasurer. The committee was re-elected, Messrs. McBain and A. G. Bruce being appointed to fill vacancies. It was remitted to the committee to inquire as to the qualification of dispensers in public institutions in Edinburgh and district, and to report. This was all the business.

ANTI-CUTTING.—The draft agreement acceptable to all the wholesale firms in Sydney and to the Committee appointed by the meeting of pharmacists has been forwarded to the proprietors of the chief patent medicines in Britain, and replies are being awaited. The question is not a simple one, as a consideration of the following interests involved shows:—(1) the ordinary retail chemists, buying from the wholesale houses; (2) retail chemists who import for themselves; (3) local manufacturers of proprietary medicines; (4) wholesale houses; (5) British manufacturers of proprietary medicines; (6) American manufacturers of proprietary medicines; (7) Australian representatives of these interests.

Westminster Wisdom.

ALKALI, &c., WORKS REGULATION BILL (LORDS).

This Bill was read a first time in the House of Commons on June 10 and is ordered for second reading on June 24.

DUTY ON GLUCOSE AND MOLASSES.

In Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Commons on June 11, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir M. Hicks-Bach) moved a resolution effecting certain changes in the new Customs duties proposed to be levied on molasses and glucose. On molasses and on sugar and sugar extracts which cannot be tested by the polariscope, if containing 70 per cent. of sweetening matter the amended duty will be 2s. 9d. per cwt.; if containing less than 70 per cent. of sweetening matter and more than 50 per cent. the duty will be 2s.; and up to 50 per cent. the duty will only be 1s. The Chancellor's original proposal, as embodied in the Finance Bill, was that in these cases there should be a uniform duty of 2s. The duty upon glucose at present is only 1s. 8d., a sum fixed on the assumption that glucose contains 40 per cent. of sweetening matter. But since that calculation was made it has been pointed out that solid glucose contains considerably more sweetening matter than 40 per cent., and the duty upon it will accordingly be raised to 2s. 9d. Liquid glucose also has a higher sweetening power than Sir Michael at first supposed, and the duty upon it will be increased to 2s. The duties will operate from June 11, when corresponding Excise duties will also be imposed. The Chancellor explained that some of these changes are necessary in the interests of the revenue, while others are required in order to put manufacturers in this country on a footing of equality with foreign producers.

The resolution was agreed to after some discussion without a division.

The following is the text of the resolution:—

Resolved, that there shall be charged on and after the eleventh day of June, 1901, the following Customs duties:—

Molasses and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be tested by the polariscope:—

	Per cwt.	s. d.
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter:—	2	9
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	2	0
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	1	0
Glucose:—		
Solid	2	9
Liquid	2	0

And there shall be charged on and after the same date on glucose Excise duties equivalent to the Customs duties charged on the article.

Marriages.

MARSHALL—HUTCHISON.—At Edinburgh, on June 5, by the Rev. John Anderson, London Road U. F. Church, assisted by the Rev. James Park, St. John's Parish Church, Leith, Robert Marshall, chemist and druggist, Grangemouth, to Maggie, second daughter of Mr. Alexander Hutchison.

STRACHAN—LOCKHART.—On June 12, at St. Enoch's Station Hotel, Glasgow, by the Rev. A. C. Mackenzie, M.A., assisted by the Rev. John Cairns, M.A., of Kilmarnock, Robert Guild Strachan, chemist and druggist, Broughty Ferry, to Jessy Mackenzie, elder daughter of Mr. Hugh Lockhart, of Town Moor, Irvine.

TURNBULL—SLOANE.—At Edinburgh, on June 7, William Turnbull to Bessie Jane, only daughter of the late Mr. G. B. Sloane, chemist, of Dalbeattie.

Deaths.

COLLEDGE.—On March 20, at Mount Victoria, N.S.W., Mr. Joshua Leyden Colledge. Aged 53. Mr. Colledge, whose portrait appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of April 20, was a managing director of the firm of Messrs.

Taylor & Colledge, wholesale druggists, Brisbane. He had been for some time in bad health, and had taken various trips in the endeavour to recoup. A consultation, however, with medical men in Sydney, confirmed the opinion that the end was not far off, and on reaching Mount Victoria he breathed his last. Mr. Colledge was a great traveller, having at one time or another visited nearly every part of the world, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a man of considerable scientific attainments. He leaves a son, who is a director of the Brisbane firm.

DAVIES.—On May 30, Mr. William Davies, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. Aged 74.

GERMAN.—At 28 Mint Street, Kendal, on June 4, Mr. Charles Mackenzie German, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 31. Mr. German was the only son of Mr. Edward German, late of Mealbank Woollen Mills, Kendal, and was educated at the Grammar School there, after which he went to Edinburgh, and was indentured with Messrs. Baildon & Son, pharmaceutical chemist, Princes Street. On completing his apprenticeship he studied at the Royal Dispensary School of Pharmacy, passing his Minor and Major examinations in 1892-93. He was then assistant for a short time with Mr. J. B. Stephenson, pharmaceutical chemist, Frederick Street, ultimately returning as an assistant teacher to the Royal Dispensary, where he remained until towards the end of last year. He contracted tuberculosis, and was ordered home to his native air. For a time he seemed to improve, but about two months ago complications supervened, and he gradually sank. He was buried on June 7 in Castle Street Cemetery, Kendal.

HADDEN.—On June 1, after a lingering illness Mr. Alexander Hadden, chemist and druggist, Ballater. Aged 35. Mr. Hadden was born at Echt, in Aberdeenshire, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Davidson & Kay, chemists, Aberdeen, with whom he was employed for nearly ten years. He first started business on his own account at Banchory, but subsequently went to Ballater, where he remained until his early death.

HARSANT.—At Epsom, on May 29, Mr. William Harsant, chemist and druggist. Aged 83. Mr. Harsant was the oldest tradesman of the town, where he had resided for sixty years. He carried on the business in the High Street, to which his son succeeded some time ago, for a great number of years. He was one of the first members of the old Local Board.

HOWORTH.—On May 5, at Hong-Kong, Mr. Henry Cook Howorth (of Preston), chemist and druggist. Aged 31. Mr. Howorth was formerly with Messrs. Clay & Abraham, of Liverpool, and Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), of Vere Street, W.

KERSHAW.—At Formby, on June 5, Mr. Sam Kershaw, chemist and druggist. Mr. Kershaw died from the effects of poisoning. At the inquest on June 7 it was stated that he had been in the habit of taking drugs (kind not stated) to induce sleep, and it is presumed that death resulted from an overdose of some narcotic.

LAW.—On June 6, at Laurel Bank, Preston New Road, Blackburn, Mr. James Law, chemist and druggist. Aged 47. Mr. Law was taken seriously ill whilst staying at Blackpool several weeks ago, and never recovered. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Baynes & Hindle, chemists and druggists, King Street, Blackburn, and after qualifying commenced business on his own account in Park Road. He developed his business to a considerable extent by the manufacture of aerated waters and fruit-essences. Eventually he opened several establishments, and then converted his business into a company now known as Medico (Limited), trading as chemists, &c., at Pump Street, Blackburn. Mr. Law entered the Town Council in 1883, and last year was elevated to the aldermanic bench.

MASON.—On June 10, at 4 Bourne Road, Hornsey, Elizabeth Ann, widow of the late Mr. Alfred H. Mason, F.C.S., of Liverpool, Montreal, and New York.

MR. W. E. HORROCKS.—Mr. W. E. Horrocks, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. W. Jackson at Knutsford, and the off-wine licence attached thereto has been transferred to Mr. Horrocks.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Cleopatra's Hair-restorers.

SIR,—It occurs to me that Mr. Ashton may be quite right in his surmise that "vine-rag" is vine bark, without in the least impeaching the correctness of Professor Murray's translation. In view of the fact that the bark of the vine hangs, literally, in rags from the stem, it seems a reasonable hypothesis that the term vine-rag is simply a local or chronological synonym for the bark of the vine.

Yours very truly,

New York, June 1.

W. A. DAWSON.

Estimation of Strophanthin.

SIR,—In your issue of this week in the column headed "Scientific Progress" you call attention to a method of estimation of strophanthin by Dohme. This gentleman is apparently under the impression that the method which he advocates is a novel one, but if he were to turn to page 789 of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of 1896, he would see that the process which he gives is absolutely identical with one which I there recommend, and which I am constantly using at the present day.

Yours faithfully,

Birmingham, June 8.

JOHN BARCLAY.

Assistants' Troubles Settled.

SIR,—The letter of "Instigator" in *C. & D.* of June 1 is indeed a blast of the trumpet which proclaims the unsatisfactory condition of hours, pay, &c., of assistants generally. Mr. C. E. Pickering warmly eulogises "Instigator" for his spirited letter, and goes so far as to indicate that if the Council of the Chemists' Assistants' Union had a dozen such earnest men the troubles of assistants would be swept away. I am less hopeful. If the C.A.U. numbered one thousand members, then it could secure for assistants a very speedy removal of being poorly housed, meagrely fed, miserably paid, and subjected to many annoyances, especially of indoor life. The indoor system should be swept away; it is a failure. Masters do not generally fulfil an honourable obligation to the assistants who accept board and lodging as a proportion of salaries, but which does not always include a wholesome diet. How long is this state of affairs to continue? Assistants have been writing in the *C. & D.* for years and clamouring that something ought to be done; but what about immediately setting about doing something which will be the means of achieving anything practical? There must be organisation; sacrifices will, no doubt, have to be made, wrathful indignation will be incurred, and we shall have to fight to gain anything. Of all men, we are in a position, when we have only made up our minds firmly, to demand and gain a twelve hours' working day, it should be understood that this shall be the maximum day. The question of hours and pay has been discussed and practically fixed already by the C.A.U. It simply wants a bumping big membership who will adopt it, and the present form of white slavery ends. Will assistants throw off apathy, and adopt the C.A.U. as the means of working out their wishes?

Faithfully yours,

R. E. WRIGHT.

Chemists and their Assistants.

SIR,—The prosecution of unqualified assistants is bound to lead to a revolution in the drug-trade, and chemists must prepare for it. We have been driven by the Judges to prosecute assistants in place of employers, and now we must, in the public interest and in the interests of pharmacy, follow this course to the bitter end; but if unqualified

assistants cannot handle poisons in doctors' shops or in stores, the logical conclusion is that they must not do so in chemists' shops either. We all know that doctors and stores have abused the system of carrying on business by unqualified men, but in putting this system down where it has been abused we cannot help putting it down where it has not been. Taken in conjunction with the fact that apprentices can no longer be obtained, this brings men who do not keep a qualified assistant (and they are in a vast majority) face to face with the problem of how they are to carry on their businesses under these new conditions. As qualified men become fewer, and salaries larger, there are few chemists in the country who will be able to ignore this problem. It appears to me that in the future a chemist must to some extent separate dispensing and handling of poisons from the more ordinary part of his business, and attend to these departments either himself or else with the assistance of unqualified men who only act under his eye. In short, he must attend to the more professional part of his business much as a doctor attends to his profession. He may even have to fix hours in which dispensing can be done and poisons sold. I should not wonder if in the future there are seen in some shops cards bearing such words as these:—

Dispensing done and poisons handled only under the direct supervision of the principal, who attends from 9 to 1 o'clock morning, 2 to 5 o'clock afternoon, and 6 to 8 o'clock evening.

This would put an end to the old habit of leaving a business for a week or so in the hands of a senior apprentice or an unqualified assistant, but that habit must go now in any case. The non-professional part of the business could be quite well attended to by lay assistants, either young men or girls, as in stores at the present time. Of course, in the case of a business conducted on these lines, the poisons would have to be confined to a room or cupboard, of which the employer carried the keys, so that serious mistakes would be impossible in his absence. At first sight it may appear that this would play into the hands of large drug-firms where qualified assistants are kept, or lead to a differentiation in the drug-trade, but I do not think so. The tendency on the part of the public is rather to place confidence in the actual principal of a shop than in assistants, qualified or unqualified. In short, the people are waking up to the fact that dealing in poisons and dispensing medicines is professional work, and they are bound to place more confidence in a man who is known to them than they will in ever-changing and unknown assistants. Two points are becoming clearer every day. The first is that titles must be restricted to qualified men, so that the people may know not to trust ignorant persons, and the second is that chemists must be relieved of jury-service.

Yours truly,

JAMES REID.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1900, pages 222-226, and pages 259-262.

173/64. *Wilts.*—The wording on the label, "For fistula and piles," suggests that a few doses cure, because you say "or repeating it if required." This indirect recommendation may be held by the authorities to render the preparation liable to stamp-duty. You might try them, sending two copies of the label.

180/13. *A Subscriber.*—A registered dentist who is not a licentiate of one of the Colleges of Surgeons may bring himself into conflict with the General Medical Council by calling himself surgeon-dentist or dental surgeon. The Royal College of Surgeons, England, objects to such assumption of titles, and proceedings have been taken against a registered dentist who uses the title R.D.S. Eng. The charge against him is "infamous conduct in a professional respect." The use of the word "surgeon" by any person not licensed by a College of Surgeons is illegal. "Dentist" or "Dental practitioner" are the titles permitted by the Dentists Act to those who are not L.D.S.

179/31. *Climax*.—Menthol and vaseline have been, and are so commonly recommended by advertisement to the public for the cure of ailments that they would undoubtedly be liable to stamp duty if they were not "entire drugs." The sale of such articles is, however, restricted to certain persons named in the Act (including chemists or druggists) "or any other person whatsoever licensed to sell any of the remedies chargeable with a stamp-duty."

176/68. *Kew*.—An apprentice who, after serving only a third of his time, withdraws by consent from the agreement, should not receive more than half of the premium paid, if that. A premium of 50/- indoors for three years cannot be considered as payment for tuition, but for board and lodging until the apprentice begins to be useful, and pay his way.

198/37. *F. C. A.*.—The six months' notice to quit must be given to expire at the term upon which the tenancy was commenced.

191/37. *Admiral* asks, can an unqualified assistant take orders for poisons, and the payment for them, and send the order to be despatched by a qualified chemist? [That is substantially the question which was answered in the affirmative by the Court of Appeal in the Worcester case recently.]

175/38. *Alpha*.—Our statement was perfectly correct.

189/19. *J. G.*.—The sale of potassium chlorate and sulphur unmixed is not prohibited by the Explosives Act, but the manufacture, sale, or keeping of fireworks containing sulphur and a chlorate on unlicensed premises is absolutely forbidden. Your pharmacy would on no condition be licensed. The mixing of sulphur and potassium chlorate for medicinal purposes is not forbidden (although it is dangerous), but if mixed with the object of producing a pyrotechnic display the act becomes illegal.

200/21. *C. D.*.—The sale of carbolic acid to an urban district council would be regarded as a wholesale transaction which need not necessarily be made by a registered chemist and druggist.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

164/73. *Carnation*.—Clove-pink Perfume (from "Pharmaceutical Formulas"):

Rose extract ...	...	...	...	5xv.
Orange-flower extract	...	...	...	5xvi.
Essence of vanillin ...	...	...	...	5xiiii.
Oil of cloves ...	...	...	...	5xx.

Mix, and, after standing a week, filter.

164/29. *S. H. H.*.—The herb-mixture consists chiefly of senna-leaves and triticum repens. The other constituent we do not recognise.

172/3. *J. C.*.—Bleaching Sponge.—See *C. & D.*, December 22, 1900, page 1010.

171/38. *Agricola*.—Exposing the clothes to formaldehyde for some hours will be the best way of destroying any cancerous infection they may contain.

169/51. *Emulsion*.—Oils of sassafras and wintergreen can be emulsified by using 3 parts of powdered gum acacia to 8 parts of essential oil. The "Art of Dispensing" gives full instructions as to other emulsifiers.

158/61. *Alpha*.—If you will forward us a sample of the ink we shall be able to judge what kind of ink it is you require.

168/48. *G. C.*.—*Chimney and Flue Cleaner*.—The samples of this we have examined have been salt, variously disguised, but it is only by the use of salt free from magnesium chloride that a non-deliquescent product can be obtained.

102/58. *Minster*.—There is no difficulty in marking grass tennis-courts in a manner to withstand rain, but this necessitates the use of white lead or zinc white paint, which kills the grass. It is on this account whiting is used, and the slight inconvenience of having to re-mark the court after a shower of rain is disregarded.

174/17. *J. L.*.—The roots of the pilewort are intended to be used in making pilewort ointment, the whole plant includes the roots.

173/56. *Meconium (Barcelona)*—(1) *Shea Butter* is a solid greenish fat imported from the Niger region, and used in soap-making. It is obtained from the seeds of *Bassia Parkii*. (2) *Sperm Oil* is the liquid fat which separates from spermaceti (cetaceum), the two making the product obtained from the head of *Physeter macrocephalus*. (3) *Kieselguhr* is *farine fossile* or fossil earth. (4) *Fuller's Earth* is not China clay (kaolin), but a greyish-coloured substance consisting of silica partly in combination with alumina, magnesia, calcium, and iron, the last being present to the extent of about 8 per cent., and distinguishing the earth from Kaolin. Fullers' earth is found in England chiefly. Kaolin is sometimes sold as "white fullers' earth."

167/67. *Subscriber*, who writes about "The Old and the New," should have given us his name and address.

179/69. *A. B. C.* should send his name and address if he wants his question answered.

178/56. *G. W. C.*.—Oil-soluble chlorophyll for colouring ointments green is an article of commerce, or it may be more convenient for you to use spinach or grass.

179/74. *Ph. Chem. (Belfast)* should know that water-glass is solution of sodium silicate.

144/37. *Orum*.—The Method of Preserving Eggs which is most employed on the large scale is to steep them for a short time (one to three minutes) in hot milk of lime. The effect of this is to sterilise the surface of the shells. The salicylic acid and borax solution if used at 160° F. is effective although the eggs are only immersed for a minute. You should be able to advise your client, knowing what his warehousing resources are, how to devise a method for sterilising and packing which will involve the minimum of expense, time and trouble. Mr. F. T. Shutt, M.A., chemist to the Canadian experimental farms, strongly recommends the use of lime-water alone for preserving eggs. The water should be freshly prepared by slaking 1 lb. of lime and mixing it with 5 gals. (or more) of water, stirring up well, and after a few hours decanting the clear water and pouring it over the eggs previously placed in a crock or watertight barrel. Allow the eggs to remain there until required for use. It will be seen that this method is not suitable for commercial purposes, but only for domestic use.

Information Supplied.

NOTE.—Subjoined are replies to queries printed in previous issues as indicated by the numbers. It is requested that any writing to the firms named will mention "The Chemist and Druggist" as the source of their information.

Soldering-fluid.

SIR,—I observe in the *C. & D.* an inquiry in reference to soldering solution. I have worked at amateur mechanics since I was a boy, and have always found the following solution work satisfactorily:

Muriatic acid (commercial)	...	...	...	q.s. (to neutralise)
Zinc	...	...	...	5j. to each 5j.

Filter through a piece of lint or cotton-wool.

The zinc can be either sheet or rod. I generally use up the cast ends of battery poles that are no longer of service for that purpose. A little amber resin sprinkled on the article to be soldered assists materially. It is important that all articles to be soldered be first perfectly cleaned with emery-cloth or a file.

233 Woodstock Road, Belfast.

JAS. D. CARSE.

172/29. *Ebonz* had a fox-terrier much troubled with Canker in the Ear, and after many vain efforts to cure it, a radical cure was effected with a 1 to 20 lotion of Jeyes' fluid.

Pil. Hydrargyri.—Chemists who are not satisfied with the way their blue pills look when dispensed should add 15 to 20 grs. per oz. of pulv. tragac., and perhaps as much liquorice to prevent stickiness. A characteristic and elegant product is the result.

169/13. **Jephson's Mixture.**—The following extract from a communication to the *Lancet* by Sir W. T. Gairdner seems to show that potassium iodide was the active ingredient of Dr. Jephson's mixture for bronchitic asthma, but we have not been able, so far, to find the complete formula:—

They sent me on one occasion a prescription with the remark that the medicine indicated in it had been found of very great service in Dr. Barclay's asthma, but that neither of them could understand the *rationale* of the prescription. This was not very wonderful, as it was one of those excessively complicated instances of polypharmacy in which (*more Anglico*) fourteen or fifteen different and more or less active substances were combined in one inextricable blend, so as to defeat as far as possible all reasonable efforts to discover the *modus operandi* of any particular constituent. Yet it was a very favourable example of this particular kind of prescription, "elegant" in its form (to use the conventional word), and, as regards its effects, quite worthy of the great reputation of the late Dr. Jephson of Leamington, from whom it emanated as a purely personal compliment, after his retirement from practice on account of blindness. Dr. Barclay had met Dr. Jephson at the house of Sir Wm. Gibson Craig of Riccartoun, and this prescription, with a number of very shrewd and clear-sighted directions as to diet, rest, and general hygienic precautions, were the results of the one only conference with the great English physician of the Midlands. At my suggestion, but after his own thorough and philosophical method, Dr. Barclay thereupon commenced a series of experiments in his own person on all the separate ingredients in this prescription which could by any reasonable interpretation be supposed to be its active principles, not discontinuing the complex form, but substituting from time to time simpler and simpler combinations, until in the end it was conveyed to him, and through him to me, that iodide of potassium was the agent that in all probability contained the curative virtues of the entire prescription.

175/25. Gum chicle can be obtained from Messrs. Lockwood & Co., 6 Brook Street, London Road, Manchester.

175/7. The makers of round wide-mouth Corbyn bottles, with lettering C. S. & Co., are Messrs. Canningtons, Shaw & Co., St. Helens.

174/34. Barnett & Co., perfumers, Birmingham, make "First-aid" brand of cold cream in tins put up on cards.

152/53. Nurses' visiting-books are supplied by Messrs. Sonthall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), of Birmingham, and by Messrs. J. Townsend & Son, chemists' printers, Exeter.

155/24. Makers of whitewood printing-frames:—Messrs. Watkinson & Co., Carlton Camera Works, Leeds. Makers of photographic lamps:—J. W. Sutcliffe, Atlas Works, Horsforth, near Leeds.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

179/29. Makers of "Lumbric" soap.

177/67. Who makes a sheep-medicine called Kossolian?

177/17. Makers of Blackfriars head-rest for photographic use.

177/29. Makers of Silverton's patent bottles, as used in France.

175/88. Will the chemist at Leeds who wrote to this journal some years ago respecting charges made by inspectors of weights and measures on re-verification communicate with W. W., c/o the C. & D.?

HARTLEY: "Yes, my dear; but if you think the medicine makes you feel worse I can't understand why you keep on taking it!" Mrs. Hartley (who is of a very economical turn of mind): "Well, I'm not going to pay for medicine, James, and then waste it."

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at A 16 Bloomsbury Square on June 5. There were present Mr. G. C. Druce (President), Messrs. Atkins, Martin, Martindale, Symes, and Newsholme (Vice-Presidents), Mr. J. C. Umney (Treasurer), Professor Greenish, Messrs. Atkinson, Bird, Wells, and White; Messrs. Naylor and Ransom (Hon. General Secretaries), and Mr. Hearn (Assistant Secretary).

The minutes of the previous meeting having been passed, a resolution was carried expressing regret at the death of Dr. Rice, of New York, an honorary member of the Conference, and the Secretaries were requested to write a letter of condolence to the family.

On behalf of the Local Committee Mr. Wells presented the draft programme for the Dublin meeting (see C. & D., June 8, page 924), which was accepted, and the thanks of the Executive were tendered to him for coming from Dublin to explain the details.

The Treasurer announced that additional contributions to the Research Fund had been received, and that the fund amounted to forty-five guineas.

Eleven gentlemen were elected members.

The Conference Committee at Dublin are holding a meeting on June 14 at 67 Lower Mount Street, to receive particulars of the arrangements and to report progress generally. It is understood that the Chairman will speak on his recent visit to London, and put the members in possession of the further information acquired in London. All communications in regard to the Dublin arrangements should be addressed to the local Secretary, Mr. J. I. Bernard, 26 Clare Street, Dublin.

Business Changes.

MR. J. M. REES, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy at 50 High Street, Grays, Essex.

MR. C. C. BURNETT, chemist and druggist, has opened a new business in Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton.

MR. D. MARCHANT, chemist, Old Eastbourne, has opened an elegant pharmacy at Central Buildings, 5 Seaside Road, Eastbourne.

MR. E. BECKWITH, chemist, Hove, has opened a high-class pharmacy at Dyke Road, Brighton, under the name of Watts & Co.

MR. ARTHUR BARKES, chemist, has succeeded to the business formerly carried on by Mr. H. E. Cullwick, chemist, at 42 Dudley Street, Wolverhampton.

MR. JOHN H. ROBINSON, chemist and druggist, of Lake Road, Ambleside, has purchased the business of the late Mr. Tyer at 39 Tithebarn Street, Liverpool.

MR. J. W. ATKINSON, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business at Six Ways, Birmingham, carried on by Mr. J. W. Salt for the past thirty-nine years.

MESSRS. NICHOL'S Drug-stores have taken over the business formerly carried on by Mr. C. C. Burnett, chemist and druggist, at 122 Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton.

MESSRS. BOOTS (LIMITED) have taken over the chemist and druggist portion of the business formerly carried on by Mr. Groves, chemist and dentist, in Park Street, Walsall.

MR. CHRISTIAN C. BROWN, chemist and druggist, is opening a new pharmacy in Bridge Street, Walsall, which he announces will be carried on on limited-company principles.

MR. W. A. BELL, chemist and druggist, late manager to Messrs. Cruse & Co., chemists, Southsea, has taken premises in a new building nearing completion at the corner of the Strand and Clarendon Road, East Southsea, where he will shortly commence the fitting up of a new pharmacy.

MESSRS. M. C. CARRUTHERS & Co. have acquired the business at 2 New Road, Gravesend, carried on for many years by Mr. C. R. Sharman, chemist and druggist. Mr. Carruthers will have charge of the pharmaceutical department, while a special optical department will be under the direction of Mr. W. Geddes, D.B.O.A.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: June 13

ONE of the principal features this week has been a reduction of 1*l.* per ton in refined borax and boric acid owing to competition. Tartaric acid is slightly easier owing to dulness, and citric acid is flat. Crude camphor is offering at lower rates. Glucose is higher owing to discrimination in the duty. In essential oils, Algerian geranium oil is dearer and cananga oil is lower. At the spice-sales Jamaica ginger sold at considerably lower prices for some qualities, owing to an excessive supply. Quinine has had a quiet week, buyers waiting the result of the Amsterdam bark-sales, which will be found on this page. The following are the principal alterations:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cinchona	Pot. bichrom.	Acid, carbolic	Borax
Glucose		Acid, tartaric	Boric acid
Oil, cod-liver		Ammonia sulphate	Camphor (crude)
Oil, geranium (Alg.)		Capsicum	Cloves
		Copper sulphate	Ginger
			Oil, cananga
			Pepper, white

Arrivals.

The following drugs and chemicals have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom between June 6 and 12, both days inclusive:—Balsams (@ Hamburg), 20; arsenic (@ Hamburg), 103; bay oil (@ Guadelope), 5; cardamoms, 12; castor oil, (E.I.) 862 cs., (Ital.) 65; chillies (@ Madras), 50; cinchona, (@ Tuticorin) 23, (@ Colombo) 101, (@ Calicut) 371; citronella oil, 82; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 14 cs.; cod-liver oil, (@ Aalesund) 147 eks., (@ Bergen) 12; cumin-seed (@ Morocco), 155; drugs, (@ Baltimore) 52, (@ Panama) 24 pkgs., (@ Cartagena) 5, (@ Trieste) 175 pkgs., (@ Fiume) 14 pkgs., (@ Hamburg) 18; essential oils (@ Messina), 43; galls (@ Hamburg), 100; ginger, (@ Jamaica) 892 pkgs., (@ N.Y.) 56 brls.; gum arabic, (@ Trieste) 45 cs., (@ Aden) 42, (@ Alexandria) 83; honey, (@ Jamaica) 190 pkgs., (@ W.C.S.A.) 187, (@ Dunkirk) 28 cs., (@ N.Y.) 58; lime-juice (W.I.) 16 brls.; lime oil, 5; olibanum, 10; quicksilver (@ Seville), 5,000; quinine, 41; roots (@ New York), 70; rose oil (E.I.), 2; sassafras bark, 8; senna, (@ Madras) 13, (@ Suez) 50; tamarinds, (W.I.) 11, (E.I.) 61; turmeric (@ Calcutta), 108; wax, bees', (@ Hamburg) 6, (@ Jamaica) 29, (W.C.S.A.) 12, (E.I.) 10, (Morocco) 16, (@ Marseilles) 63.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, June 13, 3.50 P.M.:—Owing to heavy rains damaging the crops, prices on this market are advancing.

HAMBURG, June 13, 2 P.M.:—Refined camphor and lycopodium are both dull of sale. Carnauba wax is firmly held, and borax has been reduced 2*m.* per 100 kilos.

NEW YORK, June 13, 3.16 P.M.:—Round buchu-leaves have been advanced to 35*c.* per lb. Jalap is slow of sale at 12*c.*, and senega is dull and easy, 32*c.* being quoted. Menthol is also easy, \$3.60 per lb. will now buy good white crystals. Golden seal (hydrastis) is very quiet at 45*c.* Ergot of rye is firmer at 56*c.* per lb. American beeswax is strong at 31*c.* Business generally is fair.

AMSTERDAM, June 13, 3 P.M.:—The auctions of Java cinchona-bark held here to-day consisted of 5,356 bales and 264 cases, weighing 485,826 kilos., and containing 23,787 kilos. sulphate of quinine. The average percentage of quinine in the manufacturing-bark is 5.55 per cent., against 5.10 per cent. for the auction in May last, and an average of 5.26 per cent. for the ten auctions held in 1900. Of the above quantity 5,147 packages sold at an average unit of 10.45*c.* per half-kilo., against 10*c.* per half-kilo. paid at the auctions on May 11. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers:—English and American factories, who purchased the equivalent of 3,941 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 4,262 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 6,323 kilos.; the Frankfort-on-Main and Stuttgart factories, 4,123 kilos.; and various buyers, 2,769 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing-bark ranged from 4*c.* to 113*c.* per half-kilo., and druggists' bark from 14*1/4* to 63*c.*

Foreign Trade in May.

Judging from the Board of Trade returns, our foreign trade during May was indifferent, both the imports and exports showing a decline of 1,449,668*l.* and 1,159,218*l.* respectively. For the five months (January-May) there is an increase of 7,072,065*l.* in imports, and a decrease of 3,125,405*l.* in exports. So far this year we have sold 366,631*l.* less of "chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations," and have increased our purchases of "chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanning substances" by 223,633*l.* This is due to larger importations of bleaching materials, soda compounds, borax, aniline dyes, indigo, carbide of calcium, &c., while sulphur, saltpetre, and alizarine show a decline. Our imports of "unenumerated drugs" have been as under:—

	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£
May	102,773	99,455	103,861
January-May	436,733	493,642	458,486

Turning to the exports of chemicals for the five months, one of the chief facts to be noted is a decline in sulphate of copper, which fell from 34,019 cwt. (803,261*l.*) in 1900, to 30,675 cwt. (727,002*l.*) in 1901. Bleaching-materials and soda-compounds also dropped considerably, and it is difficult to know where the improvement is to come from, seeing that the shipping season is now practically over. The only satisfactory figures are those relating to the exports of medicines, which are worth quoting:—

	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£
May	100,510	114,581	125,115
January-May	475,084	509,513	566,720

The following figures relating to the imports and exports of foreign and colonial produce during the five months from January 1 to May 31 are also of interest:—

	Imports			Exports		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Cinchona-bark cwt.	12,598	23,871	18,761	15,587	21,096	9,471
Gum acacia "	28,592	26,450	29,211	16,492	15,699	19,460
Shellac and sticklac "	49,595	61,538	57,070	33,308	40,462	28,507
Quicksilver lbs.	2,458,504	284,814	1,562,244	939,620	868,028	738,169
Olive oil tuns	6,426	8,024	6,818	1,743	1,159	1,174
Palm oil cwt.	363,742	374,889	461,403	217,819	235,936	275,553
Cocoanut oil "	169,128	255,683	207,525	37,129	67,461	70,816
Pepper lbs.	10,205,960	10,603,041	5,422,739	8,313,071	7,227,912	4,470,687

Export of Spirituous Preparations.

The Custom House have issued an order, dated June 5, relating to amendments in the Code which governs the export of medicinal tinctures in bond. Paragraphs 212-3-4 and 256 have been cancelled and the following paragraphs substituted:—

Paragraph 212.—“Tinctures or medicinal spirits may be removed under bond to a ship's side, for exportation or use as ship's stores, in bottles or metal canisters holding any quantity, packed in cases each containing not less than 1 bulk-gallon, and the bottles or canisters may be of different sizes; but no consignment of tinctures or medicinal spirits may consist of less than 2 bulk-gallons. Medicinal spirits, flavouring-essences, and perfumed spirits, may be packed in the same case provided that they are packed in separate internal compartments or packages. Jars covered with wickerwork and iron drums, each containing not less than 2 and not more than 10 bulk-gallons, may be exported uncased. ‘Free goods’ may be packed in the same case as medicinal spirits, flavouring-essences, or perfumed spirits, provided that they are placed in an internal package, distinctly marked ‘Free Goods,’ and that the consignment consists of not less than the minimum quantity of tinctures or medicinal spirits, flavouring-essences, or perfumed spirits, allowed to be exported on drawback at one time, exclusive of the ‘free goods.’”

Paragraph 213.—“Flavouring-essences may be removed under bond to ship's side, for exportation, in bottles or metal canisters holding any quantity, packed in cases each containing not less than 1 bulk-gallon, and the bottles or canisters may be of different sizes; but no consignment of flavouring-essences may consist of less than 2 bulk-gallons. Jars covered with wicker-work, and iron drums, each containing not less than 2 and not more than 10 bulk-gallons, may be exported uncased.”

Paragraph 214.—“Perfumed spirits may be removed under bond to a ship's side, for exportation, in bottles holding any quantity, packed in cases each containing not less than 1 bulk-gallon, and a single case may be exported. The bottles in each internal package in a case must be of uniform size and contain spirits of the same strength.”

Paragraph 256.—“When tinctures or medicinal spirits, flavouring-essences, or perfumed spirits, are exported to the Isle of Man, and samples of them have been sent to the Government Laboratory for examination, the abstract of the notice to pack (Form No. 111-6) is to be sent by the first post direct to the Collector of Customs at Douglas. The Principal of the Laboratory will, without delay, send the result of the analysis of the samples to the Collector at Douglas on the notice to pack, to guide him in charging the insular duty. The Collector will certify on that document to the receipt of the goods and to the charging of the insular duty. He will then forward the notice and the abstract to the Collector of the Inland Revenue Collection from which the goods were removed, in order that drawback and allowances may be paid in the usual way.”

The Docks Commission.

Representatives of various trades gave evidence at Wednesday's sitting of the Port of London Commission in reference to the high dock charges. These charges, it was agreed by several witnesses, had had a large influence in diverting trade from London to foreign ports, while the manager of Lawes' Chemical Manure Company said that if the power to impose lighterage charges were given to the London and India Docks Joint Committee a considerable portion of their export trade must inevitably be lost.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for market centres other than London.]

A very quiet tone still continues to be the main feature in the heavy-chemical market. At all the main centres general conditions are the same, and unfortunately there is considerable slackness in the home-trade demand, as well as that for export. As regards values, however, there is very little noticeable change from week to week, and practically all figures are steadily maintained.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is in somewhat better demand than of late, and is moving fairly well at unchanged rates of 6l. 15s. to 7l. 5s. per ton for softwood casks, on rails, and 7l. to 7l. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool. Caustic soda, too, meets with more brisk inquiry, and is firm, at late rates: 76 to 77 per cent, 11l. to 11l. 5s. per ton; 70 per cent, 10l. 5s. to 10l. 7s. 6d. per ton; and 60 per cent, 9l. 5s. to 9l. 7s. 6d. per ton. Soda crystals in fair all-round demand, and steady, at 67s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, and 62s. 6d. to 65s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne. Ammonia alkali steadily maintains a firm position, and is moving well, at 4l. 17s. 6d. to 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton in bags, free on rails at works. Bicarbonate of soda unchanged, at 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 12s. 6d. per ton in 5-cwt. casks, and 6l. 15s. to 7l. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool. Chlorates of potash and soda very quiet at following rates: potash, 3½d. to 3½d. per lb., and soda, 3½d. to 3½d. per lb. Prussiate of potash very weak and low; Lancashire makes, 5½d.

to 5½d. per lb. Saltecake remains firm at unchanged rate of 30s. per ton, free on rails in bulk. Sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts), 30s. to 32s. 6d. per ton, in bags, free on rails. Hyposulphite of soda quiet, at unchanged figures of 6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s. per ton for large casks, and 7l. 5s. to 7l. 15s. per ton for 1-cwt. kegs. Silicates of soda, various qualities, in steady demand; 140° Tw, 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton; 100° Tw, 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d. per ton; and 75° Tw, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per ton, in ordinary casks, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, with usual difference for other packages.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is on the easy side, and has declined since last quoted. Present figures: Beckton, 10l. 17s. 6d.; Beckton terms, 10l. 7s. 6d.; London and Leith, 10l. 8s. 9d. to 10l. 10s.; and Hull, 10l. 7s. 6d. to 10l. 8s. 9d.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, June 12.

CASTOR OIL.—There has been a further arrival of good seconds Calcutta per the s.s. *Magician*, and importers show a willingness to accept 3½d. per lb. from the quay, while 4d. is asked for parcels in store. The quantity available at 3½d. is limited. First-pressure French has sold from the quay as low as 3d., but store-parcels are still held for 3½d. to 3½d. First-pressure English is held for 3½d. still.

CANARY-SEED is firm at 32s. to 32s. 6d. per qr. for bright Turkish. Some holders have been entirely cleared out.

COPPER SULPHATE is now obtainable at 22l. per ton to 22l. 10s. per ton.

AFRICAN GINGER.—Holders have again assumed a stiffer attitude, and now quote 35s. per cwt. for new crop. All the available parcels at 32s. 6d. have been cleared off.

QUILLIA-BARK.—13l. 5s per ton is the lowest value for this article at the moment. Some are asking 13l. 10s., and even more.

BEESWAX.—Chilian is quiet—59 bags were offered at auction at amounts ranging from 7l. 5s. to 7l. 15s., but there were no bids.

HONEY.—Chilian is unchanged in value. The new crop is arriving very slowly and in limited quantities. Californian is not quotably changed in price, but the tendency is toward easiness.

TURPENTINE.—A somewhat restricted trade is being done at 27s. 6d. per cwt., there being practically no change in the value.

American Drug Market.

New York, June 4.

The drug-market continues to present a tame appearance, and business is mainly of a hand-to-mouth order. The approach of the hot season tends to restrict business.

BEESWAX is in good demand, but the continued scarcity is sending prices upward. For ordinary pure yellow 31c. is asked, and 33c. per lb. for selected.

BUCHU-LEAVES are scarce and firmer. For yellow short leaves 29c. has been paid, and up to 35c. is asked for prime green. None is now offering below 30c. For long leaves 70c. to 75c. is asked.

CARNAUBA-WAX has sold heavily for export, and supplies are light both on the spot and at primary sources. For prime quality 17½c. to 20c. is asked, and down to 12c. according to grade.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Supplies on the spot are light, and firmly held at 5c. to 7½c. per lb. Stocks to arrive are offered at 4½c.

COCA-LEAVES are strong in sympathy with primary markets. Truxillo are firmly held at 27c. to 29c., and Huanoco at 36c. to 38c. per lb.

CUBEBS are steadily advancing in sympathy with conditions abroad, and 14c. to 16c. is now asked.

ERGOT is tending upwards, and little is obtainable below 56c. per lb.

GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS) is dull, with quotations showing a decline to 46c. Supplies from the growing districts are offered at still lower figure.

IPÉCAHUANHA.—Río is jobbing at \$2.85, and Cartagena is offering at \$1.80. Demand is light.

JALAP is in better supply, and, while quotations are nominally unchanged at 12½c. to 13½c., a decline is anticipated in the near future.

OLE OF PEPPERMINT.—Prime quality has sold for export at \$1.25, and more is to be had at this figure. Some is obtainable at \$1.20.

QUININE continues firm, with manufacturers quoting at 34c.

SALOL.—In consequence of the Treasury decision appraising this drug at a duty of 55c. per lb. in place of the 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, an early advance is anticipated.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, June 11.

Our drug-market is very quiet, and shows very little business at present.

AGAR-AGAR is dull of sale at 370m. per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY is firmer at 33m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is dull, with second hand sellers at 460m. to 455m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK quiet at 98m. per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet, Malta being offered at 63m. per 100 kilos.

COCAINE very firm at 700m. per kilo.

ERGOT is quiet, with sellers of Russian at 455m. per 100 kilos.

KOLA quiet at from 38m. to 45m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPODIUM is dull and freely offered, with sellers at 410m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is also dull at 23½m. to 24m. per kilo.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio steady at 29½m. per kilo., and Cartagena at 13½m. per kilo.

FEUGREEK-SEED is dull at 11m. per 100 kilos.

SANTONIN.—Unchanged at 35m. per kilo.

QUILLIAIA.—Arrivals have taken place, and the quotation is about 29½m. per 100 kilos.

SUGAR-OF-MILK is quiet at 85m. per 100 kilos.

SENEGA.—Quiet at 298m. per 100 kilos.

QUININE.—Unchanged at 47m. per kilo.

CARAWAY-SEED.—Firm. New crop for August-September delivery is quoted 42m. per 100 kilos.

COD-LIVER OIL is tending firmer with non-congealing oil at 65m. to 66m. per barrel.

LINSEED OIL.—Steady, but little doing.

STAR-ANISE OIL is dull at 12m. per kilo.

PEPPERMINT OIL (HGH) is firm at 6½m. per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, CARBOLIC, is again easier. Ice crystals are quoted ½d. per lb. for 39° to 40° C.; and 8d. for 34° to 35° C. Crude 60-per-cent., 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5d. 75-per-cent., 2s. 10d. to 2s. 10½d. Cresylic, 95-per-cent., 1s. to 1s. 2d. per gal.

ACID, CITRIC.—Very quiet at 1s. 4d. per lb. for English crystals.

ACID, TARTARIC, is a slow and easier market, with sellers of English crystals or powder at 1s. 0½d. per lb., and foreign brands at 11½d., landed terms.

ARROWROOT.—Dull of sale. At auction on Wednesday good St. Vincents, in tins, sold at 3¾d., but the remainder of the large quantity offered was bought in at 1¾d. to 3d. per lb. for ordinary to good. Bermuda partly sold at 1s. 6d. per lb.

ASAFETIDA.—A small consignment of about 100 small boxes from the Persian Gulf, which is expected to be fine, is now landing.

BALSAM, CANADA, is scarce, one holder quoting 1s. 7d. per lb. net.

BENZOIN.—In Sumatra gum there has been a fair business in good seconds at from 7s. 10s. to 8s. per cwt. Really fine seconds are wanted, but practically unobtainable.

BORAX.—The combination have reduced their quotations for refined borax 1s. per cwt., crystals now being obtainable at 15s., and powder at 16s. Boric acid has also been reduced to a similar extent, and crystals are now quoted 24s., and powder 26s. Competition on the part of "outside" holders and makers is responsible for the reduction.

CAMPHOR—Both Japanese and Formosa crude are quoted nominally at 152s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

A report from Berlin, dated June 8, states that there is a probability of a further advance in German refined, inasmuch as the article is not yet on a parity with that of crude. It is difficult to say how far this statement is correct, as second hands are still offering below refiners. Moreover, there are already doubts, says the report, as to whether the camphor-monopoly will be able to continue business under present conditions.

CINCHONA.—Our Amsterdam correspondent reports the shipments from Java from May 6 to June 9, 1901, at 811,000 Amsterdam lbs., and the total from January 1 to June 9, 1901 at 3,863,825 Amsterdam lbs.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firm, but with little or no business doing, 74s. to 78s. per cwt. being quoted on the spot for first white crystals; foreign powder (98 per cent.) is quoted 78s.

The exports from Bordeaux during 1900 amounted to 35,587 cwt., against 37,382 cwt. in 1899.

CUBEB.—The s.s. *Numida* has arrived with 125 bags from Calcutta.

CUSPARIA.—This bark is very scarce and dear, 90s. per cwt., c.i.f., being an importer's quotation.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Quiet. Four cases part fine and part seedy lump have arrived this week.

GALLS.—Persian inclined to be firmer, some holders now asking 55s. for blue, 50s. for green, and 45s. for whites. On the spot Chinese galls are quoted 65s. per cwt. nominally, and 54s. 6d., c.i.f., for ordinary shape.

The exports from Shashih, China, during 1900 amounted to 128,663 lbs. (2,563*l*.), against 65,865 lbs. (1,291*l*.) in 1899.

GAMBOGE.—The exports from Saigon during 1900 amounted to 284 piculs (340 cwt.) the official value of which was declared at \$19,300 or 1,930*l*.

GERMAN BOTANIC DRUGS.—The following are some current quotations for German drugs:—*Aconite root, napellus*, 39s.; *Colchicum root*, 32s. to 33s.; new crop *Henbane leaves*, 45s. for good; *Marshmallow root*, 52s.; *Valerian root* exceedingly slow of sale at 22s.; new crop *Stramonium leaves*, according to quality, are held at from 36s. to 37s. per cwt. These quotations are all c.i.f. British ports.

GLUCOSE.—Prices have again been advanced in consequence of the discrimination between solid and liquid glucose, which now pay 2s. 9d. per cwt. and 2s. per cwt. respectively. Liquid is now quoted on the spot at 11s. 10½d., and solid at 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM, ARABIC.—There has been a fair demand for so-called Persian insoluble gum, unworked sorts having sold up to 16s. per cwt. for good, and common at 14s. to 15s.; common worked sorts have changed hands at 16s., with fair ordinary at 17s. 6d., small white 18s. 3d., ex quay, and selected 23s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—A fair amount of business is said to have been done since the auctions both in Rio and Cartagena root, and for the latter 6s. per lb. is reported to have been paid. About twelve packages of this description have arrived.

MENTHOL.—In the absence of business prices are more or less nominal at those given last week.

MUSK.—During 1900 2,665 lbs. musk, valued at 77,548*l*., were exported from Ichang, against 3,527 lbs., valued at 99,187*l*., in 1899.

OIL, CANANGA, is now offered at lower prices, one holder asking 20s. per lb., net.

OIL, CASTOR.—Quiet. Hull make for June delivery is quoted at 29s. 5s. and 28s. 5s. per ton for firsts and seconds respectively, delivered free ex wharf London, with proportionally lower prices for more distant delivery; Belgian, first pressing is quoted 29s. 10s. spot, ex warehouse.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on June 8 that the fishing during last week showed but a slight advance in numbers, the catch amounting to about 100,000. This week the reports, although better, are far from satisfactory. This fact has caused prices to advance, especially for the natural cod-liver oil, but also for the steam-refined oil, which is now quoted 60s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The demand is only slow at this figure, but the tendency is firm. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 4,963½ barrels, against 3,470 barrels at the same time last year. A fair quantity is reported to have been sold recently on the London market at 60s., c.i.f., and one agent has received instructions to advance his quotation to 63s.

OIL, GERANIUM.—Algerian oil has been advanced 2s. per lb in one direction, it now being listed at 20s.

A continental report states that, although the time for the new distillation has arrived, the article is kept high, as apparently the cultivation of the plants has become very limited. *Réunion* oil is likewise very little offered, and is kept at a high price.

OIL, NEROLI.—The following is the higher range of prices now asked for new crop:—*Bigarade*, 9s. per oz.; *super*, 8s.; and *fine*, 7s.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—American HGH remains in fair demand, one importer asking 6s. per lb., net. So-called "Wayne County," in tins, is quoted at from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d., net.

OPIUM.—There is no demand for Persian this week, although finest can be had at 12s. 3d. per lb. Buyers are waiting for new crop, which it is expected will open at lower rates than those now ruling.

SMYRNA, May 31.—The sales this week amount to 180 cases current Adette and Karahissar at the equivalent of 8s. 6d. per lb., and 2 cases choice Karabissar at 8s. 10d., c.i.f. Owing to the most favourable weather the crop has developed, and arrived at maturity under the best conditions. Should, therefore, the state of the weather continue as favourable for another fifteen to twenty days we may hope for a yield of over 5,500 cases. New opium has commenced coming down on our market, but the stuff being still very fresh several weeks must elapse before it can be available for shipment, or any idea formed as to its quality. The Smyrna stock now amounts to 1,816 cases, against 1,109 in 1900.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7.—Thirty cases of Karahissars have been purchased for London account at 8s. 9d. per lb., f.o.b., this being the only transaction. There are sellers to-day at 8s. 3d. for slightly "druggists," but no buyers. The crop prospects are unchanged. The total yield will not exceed 4,700 cases from Asiatic Turkey, and 1,300 cases in the Salonica district. Under the circumstances, we have about seen bottom.

ORRIS.—Slow of sale, at the low prices recently ruling. Importers quote picked Florentine at 30s. per cwt., and sorts at 27s., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM.—American resin, guaranteed soluble, is quoted 8s. 6d. per lb., in cwt. lots, and this figure has been recently paid.

POTASH, BICHROMATE, has a firmer tendency at 3½d. per lb., spot; for continental make 3½d., net, f.o.b., has been paid.

QUININE has had a quiet week, and prices in second hand are practically unchanged. A few thousand ounces have been sold at 1s. 4½d. for October, and 1s. 4¾d. for December, while for spot there are sellers at 1s. 4d. per oz. The general desire to await the result of the Amsterdam bark sales has curtailed business this week.

RHUBARB.—The exports from Ichang for 1900 are declared at 1,093 172 lbs. (27,616L), against 1,102,400 lbs. (31,005L) in 1899.

SENEGA.—Sales continue to be made in small lots on the spot at 1s. 6d. per lb., net; and to arrive importers quote 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d., c.i.f. Advices from New York intimate that there is yet no new crop on offer, and that the season will probably open later than usual. Moreover, the present outlook points to a small crop, the chief fact being that there will be a smaller number of diggers at work this year owing to more remunerative employment on farms. Such reports are usually current about this time of the year, and buyers as a rule will wait for more definite news before purchasing for arrival.

SERPENTARY ROOT.—Lower prices are expected when the new crop, which is due shortly, arrives. Meanwhile 1s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f., is an importer's quotation; and 1s. 5½d. will buy spot stuff.

SHELLAC.—No shellac offered at the drysalteries auctions this week, but privately a steady trade has been done on the spot, fair second orange having sold at 60s. For arrival June-August shipment is quoted 62s., c.i.f.

SPERMACETI.—Quotations for American have been reduced to 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2¾d. per lb. spot, according to holder.

TRAGACANTH.—Prices still tend downwards, the demand chiefly being for the lower grades of Persian and Bagdad gum at easy rates.

SPICES.—The auctions were resumed on Wednesday after the lapse of three weeks; there was a moderate demand, and only a small proportion found buyers. Washed rough Cochin Ginger sold at 37s. to 37s. per cwt. for rather small, and at 37s. 6d. to 38s. for fair, being easier; medium and small native cut brought 55s., and bold cut 91s. per cwt.; "C" cut was bought in at 55s., and cuttings at 35s. per cwt. Jamaica in large supply was only partly sold at lower rates, common at 36s. to 39s., middling at 40s. to 45s., and fair to good at 47s. 6d. to 66s. per cwt. Good Amboyna Cloves were bought in at 5½d. per lb. Penang sold at 6d. to 6½d. for fair picked, good bright being bought in at 10d. per lb. Zanzibar are lower; fair and good fair were bought in at 4d. per lb.; business has been done for delivery at 3½d. for October-December. Stems were bought in at 1½d. per lb. Natal Capsicums sold at 80s., and thin red East India, on stalk, at 17s. per cwt.; bold picked Egyptian were bought in at 60s. per cwt. Fine red picked Nyassaland

Chillies sold at 59s. per cwt. Pimento steady; ordinary sold at 2½d. to 2¾d., dull stalky at 2½d., and common at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. Cinnamon-quillings sold at 7½d., and chips at 2½d. per lb. Black Pepper is lower; Singapore sold at 6½d. per lb. for July-September shipment, and the price on the spot is nominally the same. Fine bold Mangalore sold at 8½d. to 9½d. per lb., and good small heavy Ceylon 5½d. to 6d. Singapore white was bought in at 9½d. to 9¾d. per lb. for fair, at 10½d. for good, and at 1s. for fine washed. Brownish Ceylon sold at 8½d., good being bought in at 9½d. per lb.

TURMERIC.—Moderate sales are reported at unchanged rates, including fair bright Madras finger at 27s. 6d. per cwt., fair Bengal at 22s., Cochin finger 19s. to 20s., and split bulbs at 7s. to 7s. 6d.

VANILLA.—The following figures relate to the imports and exports to and from Bordeaux:—

	1900	1899
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Imports	... 764	702
Exports	... 666	667

Of the imports to Bordeaux, Great Britain sent 153 cwt., against 63 cwt. in 1899; and of the exports from Bordeaux, this country received 60 cwt., against 69 cwt. in 1899.

Coming Event.

Thursday, June 20.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Papers to be read:—"The Direct Union of Carbon and Hydrogen, Part II," by W. A. Bone and D. S. Jerdan. "Ammonium and other Imidosulphites," by E. Divers and M. Ogawa. "Nitrilosulphates," by E. Divers and T. Haga. "The Decomposition of Hydrocarbons at High Temperature," by W. A. Bone and D. S. Jerdan. "The Sugars from Cellulose," by H. J. H. Fenton. "On a Theory of Chemical Combination," by G. Martin. "On the Occurrence of Paraffins in the Leaf of Tobacco," by T. E. Thorpe and John Holmes. "Studies in the Camphane Series, Part IV," by M. O. Forster. "On the Decomposition of Carbon Dioxide when submitted to Electric Discharge at Low Pressures," by J. N. Collie. "Two New Substances in Lemon-oil," by H. E. Burgess.—Ballot for the Election of Fellows.

PROMOTION OF THE CONDAL WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).—The action brought by Mr. H. S. Norris against the *Morning Leader* for libel was concluded on Thursday before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. Mr. Norris complained that he was libelled in connection with the promotion of the "Condal Water Company." In 1893 he started a small private company for 10,000L only. In 1899 the company was formed into a public one, with a nominal capital of 75,000L, the purchase money being 35,000L. The *Morning Leader* asked how much of the 35,000L was going into Mr. Norris's pocket, and said other things, upon which Mr. Norris took action. The jury awarded him 25L. damages, and costs.

MESSRS. LEWIS & BURROWS's latest advertising idea is a letter-card sent to the ladies of Kensington, and bearing the following in *faecsimile* of handwriting:—

MADAM,—As it is not improbable that either now or at a future date it may be necessary for you to patronise a chemist, may we respectfully suggest that you confer your patronage on our Modern Pharmacy, 128a Earl's Court Road? You will find that our prices for high-class dispensing, choicest toilet articles, perfumery, &c., are considerably lower than those charged by other equally high-class chemists in this neighbourhood.—Yours, &c.

AMERICAN ARSENIC.—The subject of the production of arsenic in the United States is receiving renewed attention just now, and experts are declaring that the opportunities are excellent. They say it is deplorable that they should have to import all their arsenic and arsenical compounds, which is the case at present. Furthermore, statistics indicate that there has been a steady annual increase during the last ten years. Arsenic ore occurs freely, and there are also by-products, chemical and metallurgical, which are rich in arsenic. Projects for erecting plant for the manufacture of arsenic have reached various stages of development, but, so far, none has actually materialised in this country.